The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $150

TOO GREAT MY LOSS.

[The following lines are the translation of German hymn found in the "Schoolmaster and his Son," a work recently published. They were written by the Schoolmaster shortly after he had lost his wife and three children by the plague, and are expressive of his feelings under the heavy bereavement he had experienced at the hand of Providence.]

To great my loss!
My God! my heart is deeply grieving!
My wife and son and daughters dear
Thou hast removed in one short year.
It was a fourfold, sad bereaving,
And now I lie beneath Thy cross!
Too great my loss!

Thy will be done!
Must I yet bow in deeper anguish?
Are other griefs prepared for me?
I yield, my Lord! I yield to Thee!
I will in dust and ashes languish,
Until my course of woes be run.
Thy will be done!

Yet keep me meek!
And in my heart, so full of sadness,
Let rays of consolation shine;
For when I see the work is Thine,
'Midst darkest woes, this, this, is gladness.
My Father's hand alone I seek,
Oh, keep me meek!

Thou seek'st to bless!
When Thou my soul with wormwood feedest,
And givest me confusion's cup,
Thine ancient ways are still kept up;
Through sorrow's path to heaven Thou leadest.
This soothes my heart in my distress;
Thou seek'st to bless!

My dearest child
Was but a loan from Thee obtained.
Now I return it to Thee. Lord;
I have no power but in Thy word.
By sin and death all undefiled,—
My dearest child!

And now, good-night,
Ye souls for whom my heart is yearing;
Ye are in that blest fatherland,
With naught but bliss on every hand;
Farewell! I now have ceased my mourning
That ye so soon are lost to sight.
And now good-night!

I'm following on.
Whene'er it is my Father's pleasure,
When sorrow's painful scenes are past,
And glory's home is reached at last,
I'll find you all, my dearest treasure;
And now with this my sighs are done.
I'm following on.

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From the Atlantic Monthly for December.

AUTUMNAL.

I

Can this be sadness! this forbode decay?
Are these the vestments of funereal woe?
Sure, hues that pale like these the dawning's glow
The rather deck some dryad's festal day!
Hail, radiant hour! thrice welcome, gladsome ray,
That kindling through these bows, with golden flow,
Streams joy and summer to the shades below!
And thou, brown-dappled oak and maple gay,
In rippling waves of many tinted flame,
Lithe birch, gold hued, thin ash, whose dyes might shame
The trodden vintage reeking on the lees,
And ivied beech, with sanguine cinctures fair—
As in the long days past, fraternal trees—
With you, whate'er your gladness, let me share!

II.

O'er banks of mossy mould how lightly strewn
All the wan summer lies! The needles tread
Awakes no sound; and had not pale leaves fled,
As soft it came, the low wind were not known.
How strange the sharp and long-drawn shadows thrown
From lank and shrivelled branches overhead,
While from their withered glories, spoiler-shed,
The earthly autumn-scents are faintly blown!
Ah! reft and ravished bowers, the garish day
Flaunts through the hidings of your dewy glooms!
And thou, in leafy twilights wont to be,
Shy maid, sweet thoughted sadness, come away,
And here beneath this hemlock's drooping plumes,
With pensive retrospection, muse with me.

III.

Why holds o'er all my heart this dreamy hour
A sway that spring or summer never knew!
Why seems this ragged gentian, wanly blue,
Of all the circ'ing year the fairest flower?
Whence has each wandering leaf this mystic power,
That all my secret being trembles through—
Or sounds the blackbird's note more human true
Than all the songs of June from greenwood bower!
Deep meanings haunt the grove and sunny glades,
Strange dearness broods along the hazy slopes
A vague but tender awe my breast pervades,
That hints of shadowy doubt, yet is not fear,
While musing quiet stirs with drowsy hopes;
And Nature's loving heart seems doubly near.

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[From Belgravia.]

THE AVALANCHE.

Down with a rush and roar and a clatter,
Down from the peaks of perpetual snow,
To crush and to chill, to smash and to shatter—
Riving the pine trees while laying them low;
Spoiling the vines, and then splitting asunder
Great granite rocks with the blast of its breath;
Down with boom, and a bound and a thunder,
Ruthlessly dealing destruction and death.

Down like an army to waste and to pillage,
Thundering down the snow-conqueror came,
Doing its work in our bright little village
More sharp than the sword, more sure than the flame;
Its vengeance on lowly cots soon it is wreaking,
Quickly it tolleth the poor peasant's knell,
Mournfully mourning and savagely shrieking,
Like gibbering fiends in some glacial hell.

Down it comes, down, like a grand giant crashing
Poor puny pigmies that stand in its path;
Down with the sound of a mighty wind rushing,
Breaking the bridge like a reed or a lath,
Through pleasant pastures 'tis fearlessly flying,
Crushing the crops with a shower of stones;
Heedless alike of the dead as the dying,
Prayers disregarding like curses and groans.

Down it comes swift, over church, hut, and *chalet*,
Down the steep hill-side 'tis hurrying fast;
All that is bright in the sweet smiling valley
Bows 'neath the blight of its withering blast.
Men cower down in a wild consternation,
On rolls *Lawine*, and soon it is past,
Dark is the day of the dire desolation—
The work of the snow-fiend is over at last.

Remarkable Growth of St Paul, Minn.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* publishes an interesting table concerning the amount of money expended in new buildings in that city during the past year, which shows that three hundred and seventeen buildings costing over one million dollars have been been erected. The *Pioneer* says:

By comparing the value and number of buildings erected this year, with those erected last year, it will be seen that there has been a slight falling off this season in the number, while at the same time there has been a large increase in the total cost. Last year we had 343 buildings against 317 this year, with a cost of $556,425 last year against a total cost this year of $1,005,550. Thus it will be seen that the number of buildings erected this year is 25 less than it was last while the total cost this year is $448,625 more.

A very noticeable feature of the building improvements in St. Paul the present year, is the great number and value of the business blocks that have been constructed. Third street, the principal business street of the city, and the streets that lead from it, have been fairly lined with capacious and solid structures, which the increasing business of the city has rendered necessary for its accommodation. From Wacouta street, which touches the river below the lower levee, away up the tortuous course of Third street, to Fort street—a distance of three-quarters of a mile—magnificent piles of stone and mortar, newly erected, and into which the additional trade and commerce of the city are entering, greet the eye of the citizen and the stranger—from one to three and four new buildings upon almost each block of the plat of the street. And Jackson, Robert, Wabashaw, Seventh and other streets exhibit the same marks of the city's growth and prosperity. The new private residences that have been constructed, and the additions and improvements to those built heretofore, are also very numerous, and are monuments of the taste and enterprise of our people.

The present growth and prosperity of St. Paul are substantianal. The increase in wealth, population and building in not of a mushroom or temporary character. Nothing has been done as a speculation The buildings that have been constructed were actual necessities; the business wants of the city demanded them. Nothing has been commenced, and stopped for want of funds. Everything that was planned has bear execu-ted, or is in the rapid process of completion. Of the hundred or more stores in the new buildings, but few of those completed are now vacant; and those that are approaching completion have nearly all been long rented in advance, and will be occupied as soon as the mortar is dry, and the shelving can be put in its place. And but few or no old stores are to be vacated, those which are to be vacated are already bespoken. So what there is in the way of business buildings is an actual addition to the the city. We have not pulled down to build greater, nor are old buildings remaining unoccupied. All that has been constructed is so much added value to the business property of the city. None of it is purely ornamental, it is all made for the purpose of passing immediately into active, profitable use.

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Fashionable Boarding Houses—Rules for the Lady of the House.

1. A lady who keeps a boarding house should impress upon her inmates that they are merely boarders, and as such, not entitled to the sympathies of life.

2. Let it be distinctly understood what the hours are for meals, and that the table will never be kept standing, no matter what the emergency.

3. Ladies should never be taken as boarders while there is any possibility of getting gentlemen; but when it is absolutely necessary, in order to "fill up," to receive them, then let them understand that gentlemen would have been decidedly preferred.

4. It is scarcely necessary in this enlightened age to ask, "don't take children;" indeed, children being allowed in any house—except those owned by their papas—is a remnant of barbarism which should never be tolerated by the proprietors of boarding houses.

5. Great cleanliness is not at all necessary in a boarding house. Boarders can eat quite "enough" without any fanciful nicety.

6. Coal is a considerable item. The most approved modern plan to save this article is to have stoves put up very late in the season and take them down very early; and if there be no furnaces, to lay in just enough of coal to last till early spring.

7. When the lady of the house has a marrigeable daughter the parlor should be appropriated to her especial use, every evening for the entertainment of her beaux. Boarders have no right to intrude in the parlor of a boarding-house except to receive a friend, especialy after gas-light.

8. Let the boarders look out for their own comfort. Let your prices be the highest, and give as little as you possibly can in return. Let the least trifle, not at the regular meal time, be an extra. Go late to market. There is one great saving in this. You can then get bargains in meats and vegetables. It don't matter about their being very fresh for boarders. Haslets and and and others bits called Offalls, make excellent hashes, and are veay cheap. First class butter is never necessary. Desserts are very expensive. Many people cut a pie in in eight pieces; manage to get ten out of one. Have very small plates for custards and let them be but two-thirds full. For your puddings, etc., instead of having dessert plates, have the smallest sized saucers no one who has any regard for their reputation will ever ask for a second supply of dessert.

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How Negro Juries Work.

The Columbus *Sun* says, at Talladaga Court, in the State of Alabama, a few days ago, a regular black jury was empannelled. Here is the result as described by a party present:

There were about fifteen negroes tried for different offences, each one of whom, on his trial, demanded a white jury, and every one of them was acquitted except one, and ihs punishment was light.

The colored jurors sat in their box from Monday morning until Saturday night, without having a single case submitted to them.

The Burning of Forepaugh's Menagerie—Animals at Large—A Wolf Passes the Night in a Gentlemen's Parlor.

The following incidents connected with the partial destruction, by fire, of Forepaugh Menagerie in Philadelphia on Saturday evening we take from the *Ledger* of that city:

Mr. Adam Forepaugh, the proprietor of the Circus and Menagerie recently exhibiting in this city, owned a three-story brick building at No. 2108 Ridge avenue, a short distance above the mill. In this building, lions, tigers, monkeys, and other animals were kept in cages or boxes which had been constructed for temporary use. Fortunately, Mr. Forepaugh was at his dwelling, immediately opposite, when the fire was first discovered, and he at once commenced tumbling the cages or boxes from the building into the street, while those outside removed them from the vicinity of the fire. While thus engaged, a Bengal and a Brazilian tiger made their escape; the former made his way to Mr. Bryan's stables, in the vicinity, the crowd on the street giving way with great promptness, where he was secured; the Brazilian tiger ran along Jefferson street, until he reached the house of Dr. Gebler, near Twenty-second street; here several ladies were standing at the door, but the tiger passed by them and through the hall into the kitchen, where he remained until recaptured by one of Mr. Forepaugh's men. The box containing the lion was so much damaged that it was with great difficulty that the animal could be kept until another box was obtained and the lion secured. The excitement at this time was very great, as a rumor spread through the crowd that the lion had made his escape and was rushing furiously down the street. A large white Florida wolf got out of a box, and made his way through the crowd without attracting much attention, and about nine o'clock in the evening he was met by a gentleman at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets. The gentleman took the wolf for a dog, and the wolf no doubt mistook the gentleman for one of those connected with the menagerie, for, as the gentleman opened his front door, the wolf entered the house; but as soon as he came under the gaslight in the hall his character and standing in the animal creation was known. The gentleman, not feeling disposed to use force to remove the intruder, opened the parlor door and the wolf passed in; the door was closed, and the animal was allowed to pass the night upon the soft Brussels. Word was sent to Mr. Forepaugh early yesterday morning and the wolf was taken away. All the other animals were kept secure in their boxes and removed to a building in the rear of Mr. Forepaugh's residence. The travelling cages, wagons, &c., were under shedding in the rear of 2108 and between the saw mills, and there eleven cages, fifteen baggage and other wagons, a new buggy, pay wagon, canvass, seats, 122 sets of harness, wardrobe, saddles, banners, &c., were entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $40,000, upon which there was no insurance. The building in which the animals were was completely glutted.

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Promising to Marry.

A New Albany paper relates the following good joke on one of the city ministers. During last winter a revival was in progress in one of the country churches near the city. Among the regular attendants of the meeting was a beautiful and estimable, but rather unsophisticated young lady, whose friends were very anxious to have her unite with the church.

She seemed, however, reluctant to do so, and the minister in question was requested "to talk with her." This he did several times, on one occasion saying in a jocular manner, "Miss M.——, if you'll join the church I'll marry you," meaning he would perform the ceremony. The girl seemed pleased with the proposition, and a few few evenings after came up to the altar and united with the church.

Several weeks after this the minister preached at the church, and after services met the young lady. "Brother ——" said she, "you know you promised to marry me if I'd join the church. Are you going to do so? I don't want to wait any longer." The minister saw his dilemma and attempted to explain. "I meant I would perform the ceremony," he said, "that's all. I can't marry you myself, for I am already married, and love my wife too much to swap her off for another."

The young lady became indignant, declared she'd leave the church, and that she never did have much faith in these "city preachers." Our ministerial friend declares he will never again use any other than Scriptural argument to induce a young lady to join the church.

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A Great Many Ducks.

The Louisville *Courier*, in noticing a visit of "Johnny" Morehead to that city, is reminded of an amusing incident that occurred in the good old days when his father was Governor of Kentucky. Powell, who kept a restaurant and drinking saloon in Frankfort, rendered his monthly account to "Johnny" (the boys could get credit then), which amounted to $150. "Johnny" went to his father to get the money.

"One hundred and fifty dollars, Johnny?" said the Governor; "it's a large bill, son."

"Yes, I entertained a great many friends during the month."

"Have you the bill with you?"

"I believe so"—hesitatingly.

"Let me see it, son."

"Johnny" slowly drew forth a long strip of bill paper, on which there were exactly thirty-one items put down as "D'ks," ranging from ten cents to as many dollars. The Governor adjusted his specs, and regarded it attentively, and said:

"D. K. S.—D. K. S.; Johnny, my son, what *does* D. K. S. stand for?"

"Ducks, father, ducks! But of course they were not *all* ducks—some were partridges and snipe, and even eggs and oysters. But Lou Murray puts them all down as ducks."

The Governor looked first at "Johnny" and then at the bill, and, giving an ominous "hem," wrote a check.

Nobody ever belived the Governor was fooled, but after that, "Will you take a duck?" was for a long time a favorite convivial invitation with the Frankfort boys.

It Pays.

Mr. Disraeli has been Premier some eight months or so, but in that brief time he had the disposal of an unusually large amount of patronage, lay and clerical. The recent death of the Archbishop of Canterbury has given him some valuable chances of serving his friends. The general expectation was that Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lincoln, or Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, would have been promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Mr. Disraeli removed Dr. Thompson from the Archbishopric of York to that of Canterbury, and, as the prelate thus translated is a man of marked ability, with the proper *quantum* of orthodoxy, besides being under the age of fifty, his promotion will be acceptable to the Anglican Church generally. The removal of Dr. Wilberforce from the see of Oxford to that of York will give rise, no doubt, to a great deal of angry discussion. It has been understood for a long time that Bishop Wilberforce, though an able writer, a good preacher, and a very eloquent orator, was tainted or tinctured with Puseyism, and therefore ought not to receive promotion. But Mr. Disraeli has promoted him to the second highest position in the Episcopal phalanx, and it is not difficult to surmise that he has some particular object for doing so. It may be assumed either that he desired to gratify the High Church party in England, or has yielded to Queen Victoria's known desire that Dr. Wilberforce, her own diocesan, as well as Lord High Almoner, should be well promoted. Up to the present time, successive Premiers have declined acceding to the Royal wish. Lord Palmer's Episcopal appointments and promotions were avowedly made on the recommendation of Lord Shaftesbury, his son-in-law, who is ostensibly a Low Church leader, and thus Bishop Wilberforce had a black mark against his name. Mr. Disraeli has no reliance upon Lord Shaftesbury's opinion, and would neither ask nor receive it. It is takon as strongly corroborative of the Puseyite leaning of the new Archbishop of York, that his only daughter and her husband, the Rev. John Pye, rector of Campville, Staffordshire, (income nearly $5,000 a year), and a prebendary in Lichfield Cathedral, have just gone over to the Church of Rome. There rarely is smoke without *some* flame. Mr. Disraeli's promotion of the Bishop of Oxford will go far to strengthen him in the good graces of the Queen, who is said to be deeply impressed with the idea that the cries of "Church in danger" and "No Popery," which Mr. Disraeli has raised, ought to be echoed by every member of her family and every friend of the Crown.

Americans who have not visited England are not generally acquainted with the vast emoluments of those successors of the Apostles, the hierarchy of England. Dr. Thompson, as Archbishop of Canterbury, will step into $75,000 a year. Dr. Wilberforce will have $50,000 a year at York. His successor at Oxford will have $25,000 per annum. Attached to every English diocese is at least one "Palace," rent free and kept in repair at the public expense. No wonder that the British clergy are anxious to retain the Church as a State establishment.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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Women in Men's Attire.

An English paper says: "Lately several women in male costume have been seen in public places. A correspondent writes: 'When dining at The London, three persons entered, dressed fashionably in men's attire They seated themselves at a table in the room appropriated to gentlemen, but their appearance and manners at once showed that two, if not all of them, were women. The attention which they soon attracted became too hot for them, and they left after being in the room for about ten minutes. Two foreigners were dining at the same table with myself, and one of them, who appeared to have traveled in various countries, expressed his great disgust at the proceeding, and innocently inquired if it was usual for ladies to dress in men's clothes in this country, for he had only known them to do so at low casinos in New York, and at the Mabille, and similar establishments in Paris?' Another correspondent writes: 'I was at the Royal Theatre the other night, and was very much astonished by the entrance of a young nobleman, very well known among the upper ten, accompanied by a woman dressed up in man's clothes. Her entrance caused a great deal of sensation in the theatre, as the disguise was palpable, even to the most casual observer. I have heard since that the same young nobleman has been to the Holborn, and several other theatres, with sometimes two or three women disguised as men. As this act renders the perpetrator liable to heavy penalties, and at the same time intensely disgusts the spectators, I trust we shall see no more of it for the future.'"

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Distribution of a Great Estate.

The will of the late Isaac Walker, of St. Louis, who died a few days ago, has been probated. It contains the following provisions:

One-eighth of the residue of the property, real and personal, after the payment of debts, to Archibald Maclay, of New York City, in trust for the testator's daughter, Julia Ann Maclay, wife of said Archibald. One-eighth to Gilbert M. Spier, of New York City, in trust for his wife, Emily Spier. One-eighth to Peter Nevius, of New York City, in trust for his wife Matilda. One-eighth to Sylvanus Jenkins, of New York City, in trust for his wife, Augusta Jenkins. One-eight to William McGawtry, of New York City, in trust for his wife Ann E. One-eighth to his son Thomas A. Walker, one-eighth to his son Isaac H. Walker, and one-eighth to Thomas W Bell and George W. Bell, children of a deceased daughter, Louisa Bell. Thomas W. Walker is appointed executor. The will is dated January 4, 1858, and is witnessed by R. J. Elliott and J. R. Sheply. The estate is estimated at about $8,000,000. Isaac Walker was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and at the time of his death was in his 83d year. He was architect of his own fortune, having inherited no property, and commencing life with no means or aids to success which are commonly deemed important. He left Baltimore in 1830, and settled in New York, and afterwards in St. Louis. He died at his New York residence, No. 146 Fifth avenue, and was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, Westchester county.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

VARIETIES.

—A Newberg (N. Y.) lady has been made the mother of four children at one birth—two boys and two girls.

—A Boston paper mentions an individual there who "clasps his hands so fervently in prayer that he can't get them open when the contribution box comes round."

—About 160 barrels of ale were run off into the sewers of Buffalo the other day, the watchman of the brewery having been drowned in the vat containing it.

—Russia is in a bad way. The incendiary fires are increasing; robberies are frequent; the harvest is poor, and more bad money than gold is in circulation.

—The first coins of any metal issued by the United States were three hundred coins of copper cents coined at the New Haven Mint in 1787.

—A tinsmith in Kansas City was badly bitten by a swarm of rats, one night last week, as he lay sleeping in the second story over the workshop. One of his ears was severely lacerated.

—De Witt county, Ark., the home of Col. W. N. Drummond, Democratic Elector, gave Seymour and Blair seventy-five majority. In March last the county gave eleven hundred and seventy-three Radical majority.

—A man in New Orleans cut off the head of a snapping turtle and threw it into the yard. Fully one hour and a half after, a pig picked up or attempted to pick up the turtle's head. Instead of doing this the pig was caught by the snout, and the hold of the turtle was not released until a portion of the pig's snout came off with it.

—The other day, in Schenectady, an old lady, with two bandboxes in her arms, came to the track of the Central Railroad, and inquired at what time the next train was due. On being informed that it would pass through the city in half an hour, she quietly put her bandboxes on the pavement and sat down, remarking that she would "wait till it passed; she didn't want to be run over, and a body couldn't be too keerful."

—Soundings were made at Hannibal a few days ago with a view to constructing a bridge across the Mississippi river. The result was entirely satisfactory, a rock bottom, at no great depth, being found under the bed of the stream The point selected is quite narrow, rendering the construction of a first class railroad bridge a small task. The cost of building a bridge at Hannibal, it is said, will be less than one-half than the one recently constructed at Quincy.

—A few evenings ago the librarian of the Long Island Historical Society was startled by the report of a pistol in the book alcoves. He made search, but discovered nothing, and at the time no other person was in the rooms. The next day the assistant librarian heard a similar report, and a close investigation revealed the cause. An exhibitor had placed in the room a case of tropical plants, among which was the pistol plant, which is a sort of nut. At a certain stage of its growth the shell of this bursts with violence, and with a sharp sound exactly resembling the repors of a pistol. The shivered shells of these were found in the bottom of the case.

—The silver coinage of Europe, it is stated will, in a short time, be entirely changed. For instance, in France, the coins bearing the impress of the Bourbons and of Louis Phillippe, of Napoleon I, and of the Republic, are no longer a legal tender in France, but will continue to be received in payment at public offices for some time longer. The coins of the early period of the second empire will also be withdrawn, and only those which bear the Imperial crown will be retained in circulation. This coinage is being produced in large quantities at the Imperial mint. The measure will extend to the other countries which have assimilated their monetary system with that of France. Thus in Belgium the coins withdrawn are those produced in the reign of Leopold I, and bearing the late King's portrait. In Switzerland and in Italy, the pieces coined prior to a certain date (1863 it is said) will also be gradually taken out of circulation.

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Hung Three Times.

The Reese River (Nev.) *Reveille* gives the following account of a horrible bungling execution of Rufus B. Anderson, in Austin, on the 20th ult:

"Stepping upon the trap, his hands and feet were bound, the noose slipped over his head, and the cap drawn over his face, and at the signal the trap fell, and the wretched young man lay stretched upon the ground. The knot had slipped through the noose. There was a wild cry and a rush forward of the crowd, but it was kept back by the guard. Anderson was carried on the platform, the noose was once more adjusted arond his neck, and the trap fell. The knot slipped again, and Anderson was prostrate and insensible. It was simply horrible. He was carried up the steps of the platform and seated in a chair, his face wearing the pallor of the grave from which he had been twice cruelly snatched. The rope was adjusted the third time, and as the trap fell he swung free, and after a slight muscular movement of several minutes he had passed into eternity. During the terrible ordeal the nerve exhibited by the young man Rufus B. Anderson was wonderful."

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Talking it Cooly.

Old Squire Hopkins was a perfect picture of meekness and simplicity, and his stuttering seemed the effect of bashfulness, rather than an inherent physical defect. One day a neighbor came to buy a yoke of oxen of him. The price was named, and the animals made a satisfactory appearance.

"Are they 'breachy?" asked the buyer.

N-n-n-never t-r-t troubled me," was the reply.

The other paid the price and took the yoke. In a day or two he came back in a towering passion.

"Confound these critters, 'squire—there ain't no fence that will keep 'em! They will break through a stone wall, or jump over the moon. What the dickens made you tell me they wasn't breachy?"

"I-I didn't say n-n no s such a thing."

"Yes you did—you said they never troubled you."

"Oh w wall, neighbor," said the squire, "I d on't let such a th thing a as that 'er t t trouble me."

The buyer sloped.

VARIETIES.

—A velocipede to run on ice has been invented.

—Rich gold fields, it is reported, have been discovered on the northern frontiers of Norway and Russia.

—In South Carolina, 2,500,000 acres, more than half the improved land of the State, are now offered for sale.

—The Austrians are finding some good in the ostrich. They sell the annual crop of feathers of a single bird for $100.

—The people of Holland are said to be averse to their crown prince ascending the throne, on account of his bad character.

—A Montreal paper complains that the supply of water in that city is so short, "that the people are obliged to give babies beer."

—A scamp recently slipped a real bullet into the conjuring pistol of a performer at Brussels, and there came near being a dead magician.

—It is reported that during the past three months the newly discovered silver mines in Eastern Nevada have yielded $100,000 per month.

—A New York paper suggests as a means of paying the National debt that every office-seeker pay a dollar a week towards its liquidation until he gets an office.

—An invalid disturbed all the inmates of his boarding house up town recently, by imitating a dog. When asked why he did so, he said he had been ordered by his physician to take port wine and bark.

—Brazil keeps a standing offer of $8000 in gold to any one who will invent a mode of preserving beef so that it will be suitable for exportation, and though four hundred processes have been put in competition for this prize, none have yet received it.

—After a strike lasting four months, the shoemakers of Liverpool have returned to work at the old rate of wages. They agree that in case of any future dispute the questions at issue shall be submitted to a joint committee of masters and men.

—The Broadway, (N. Y.), railway scheme it is said will be renewed at the next session of the Legislature. A. T. Stewart, some time ago, made a standing offer of $1,500,000 for the franchise and it is now reported that several wealthy capitalists have concluded to offer a million better than that.

—The Houston *Union* says that the question of dividing Texas into three States will be agitated on the reassembling of the convention in December next. The bill failed by a moderate majority before, and it is said that several of the delegates who voted against division then will vote in favor of it this time.

—A German in New Albany, has what he calls a "dumpling clock" in his show window. On its top is a fat and jolly Teuton who holds a fork in his hand. By an ingenious contrivance the fork, at the end of each minute, dips into a dish of dumplings, and carries one of them to the mouth of the Teuton, who swallows it with a choking gurgle and a queer motion of his glass eyes.

—A Paris fashion writer tells of a new kind of head dress; a garland of flowers so contrived that as the heat of the dancing room increases, the petals gradually open and finally fall in the hair, disclosing a diamond or ruby heart in each. Thus the crushed flowers after a dance will be replaced before the close of the ball by a second head dress.

—Cotton planters in Georgia propose to construct spinning machinery in their gin houses, to be run by the same power which runs their gins, and spin their cotton into yarn and send it to market in this concentrated and partially manufactured form, saving a large portion of the cost of transportation and many of the expenses which now attend the sale of raw material.

—The following lines were inscribed about the year 1777 over the door of one of the earliest established life insurance offices in England:

"Come all you jolly Britons who love your blooming wives,
Insure large sums on your precarious lives;
So that your widows may be rich when you yourselves are rotten,
And they may live in happiness when you are quite forgotten."

—A New York correspondent says it may interest the ladies to know that the prominent features of the winter fashions are light colors. Tartan dresses and tartan suits are very much worn, and these are very bright and pretty, either for the house or street. High dresses of scarlet, cashmere, delaine, of French merino, are very much worn by young ladies, with little paniered over-dresses of black silk.

—The Metropolitan Railway of London, when completed, will have neither beginning nor end. It will be wholly underground, a continuous burrow. The traffic on the road is enormous. There are two hundred and fifty trains each way daily, running at intervals of two and a half minutes during business hours. The number of passengers carried in a year is 23,000,000. The receipts are $5,000 per mile. The rails are of Bessemer steel, eighty-five pounds to the yard, with a flange six inches broad.

—At a Paris theatre they were playing a sensational drama. The whole audience listened anxiously and breathlessly. A youth saved his mother, who was about to tumble down a precipice, which caused a general emotion and sobs innumerable. Just then the attention of the whole house was directed to the gallery, where sat a mother and her son, the former of whom administered to the boy a sound cuff which was followed by an irrepressible bawl. "Why didn't you do as much for me, booby, when your sot of a father tried to throw me out of the window?"

—The Bunker Hill, Illinois, *Gazette*, says in substance, that in a barn attached to a place where a tavern had been kept for many years in the vicinity of that town, the remains of three human beings have been found buried beneath the barn floor, and that the skeletons of five other persons, supposed to have been murdered, have been discovered in the neighborhood of the same premises. The inn keeper is suspected of having been engaged in robbery and murder for years past. The *Gazette* says he has been arrested, and is now awaiting trial, bail having been refused him.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1868.

INDISCRIMINATE VOTING.

Because our reason is opposed to the voting of negroes, on what we conceive to be substantial grounds, it must not be inferred that we are the enemies of the negro race. Those who knowingly advocate measures which are likely to result in sad consequences to that race, are their enemies. If the policy that we advocate is the best, in the long run, for th races, we are the friends of both. the voting of negroes, and the holding of every sort of public office in our government by negroes, is likely to advance the welfare of the two races, we do not wish to oppose it, any more than we would oppose the voting of women it can be shown that that will benefit th sexes, or if it can be shown that it will benefit women.

Our opposition to the voting of negroes, in the United States, does not spring from so mean and paltry a feeling as enmity, or hatred, of the negro race—an inferior class of beings whom we are ready at all times, to protect in all proper rights and privileges. It arises principally from the firmly established belief, that it is a dangerous and wicked experiment, such as ought not to be made unless it be made *willingly* by the white people. Our opposition springs partly from the base and unjust method adopted by a usurping two thirds radical majority of Congress to *force* negro suffrage, at the point of the bayonet, upon an unwilling people.

We think that the future will show, that at any time when, if ever, the people—the white people of the United States—of this free country !—are *allowed* to vote on the question, they will vote it down. And we allege that the course adopted by Congress, and thus far pursued, ought to prove to the white people of America that these Radicals are afraid of the white people, and dare not go to them on this question. They are afraid to disband the military power, which it is time to subordinate to the civil power; lest the people should show unmistakably that their course is not approved. Therefore, this Radical Congress keeps up, in time of peace, a large and costly standing army, when the only necessity for it arises from their own wicked, unlawful enactments,—like those of Napoleon the 3d—to *regulate free voting*.

These Radicals are playing a deep game, with the people for the chess men; and the people cannot yet help themselves. The only process by which they can do so properly, is slow, through their voting at the polls; and that in the South is now turned into a tragic farce. Meanwhile, are they benefiting the negro race? And, secondly, are they benefiting the white race in the United States? These are grave questions. We have seen that in the case of men and women, if the women are benefited, the men will also be benefited. But does it follow that in benefiting the negro race; we shall also benefit the white race. Much will depend upon *how* we benefit them. We think that any real, solid, lasting benefit to the negro race, cannot injure the white race. But here is our issue with the Radicals.

We contend that their so-called manhood suffrage instead of being a benefit will be an injury to the negro, and by reflex action it will also injure the white race. We believe that the white race, no matter for what reason or reasons, will *never* submit to be governed by negroes. Well, is this nothing? Is it true? that is the question. If it is true that the white race will never submit to be governed by negroes. what is it that the Radicals are doing in the South? Are they doing something to benefit the negro? Will it benefit the negro to put him in office over white men, if the white men will not submit to his government?

The Radical answer to this will probably be—"if the whitemen will not submit to be governed by negroes, we will force them to submit by the power of the army." But what is the "army?" General MEADE, has answered this; he recently said, the army is "the people of the United States." So it was, and so it ought to be. And mark, if the people of the United States are as we believe opposed to this forcing of negro governors ever our white brothers of the South, the army being the people, cannot be used *in any such unholy cause.*

It is foolishly wicked to suppose that we can have in the American Union, large bodies of intelligent white men, governed by ignorant negroes. Force, might apparently accomplish it for a brief space, but when the conflict is made one of *races*, the army of the people will overwhelm the weaker race.

A LECTURER upon "Decisive Battles" omits BURNSIDE's attack upon Fredericksburg from his list. Our defeat in that brilliant movement was about as decisive as any one could wish. BURNSIDE should have been dismissed in disgrace for making it, and would have been had it not been that he was a Radical.

A WISE RECOMMENDATION.

There has not, in modern times, boen a greater outrage on representative government than the extensive disfranchisement, by the notorious Radical two-thirds, of intelligent citizens of the Republic. A wider breach of the Constitution, both in letter and in spirit, cannot be conceived. It will be useful hereafter, in the enumeration of flagrant wrongs inflicted upon the country by the men thrown to the surface in evil times, to have on authentic record of the names and number of citizens thus wantonly disfranchised. It will be among the proofs of the audaciousness of these conspirators against the national liberties and honor, and of the extensive wickedness of acts and attempts which have raised persons of little importance to a degree of evil eminence and imparted a sort of sinister dignity to proceedings that had their origin in only the meanest and blindest malice, or in an ignoble ambition willing to stoop to the vilest instrumentalities to retain power. In order to obtain this record the *World* says:

> GIVE US THE STATISTICS OF DISFRANCHISEMENT.
>
> In the States of Virginia, North Carolinia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, West Virginia, and Tennessee there are restrictions upon citizenship into the particulars whereof it is hoped the several Democratic State Committees will at once inquire. The importance of a precise exhibit of the manner in which, under the sounding titles of Equal Rights, Universal Suffrage, and so on, the franchises of the citizen are invaded, and of the extent to which such invasion is carried, can hardly be too earnestly impressed on those who, by local knowledge, are best fitted to furnish such information.

THE following paragraph is from a Washington letter in the New York *Democrat*: "It seems to be settled that the control of the franchise is to be taken away from the States, or at least an attempt in that direction is to be made. As the only way to get at it is by a constitutional amendment, such an article is to be introduced at an early day, its general terms going even beyond GREELEY's demand. He says he would be satisfied with impartial suffrage; the proposed amendment will go for universal suffrage, and very probably include women in the privilege. It is thought by good judges that such an amendment would be adopted by the required number of States—certainly if the suffrage is confined to men. The tendency evidently is toward putting the whole matter of citizenship and suffrage into the hands of Congress. It is a bold stroke against State Rights, but you need not be surprised to find it seriously tried. The naturalization business is really within the power of Congress, and this power the Radicals will use unsparingly for their own benefit."

The same paper remarks: "Let us have peace. It looks like it—don't it?—when the Florida carpet bag officials are by the ears, and threatening to break up the State Government of their own creation, and which they are themselves running, and the carpet bag Governor of the reconstructed Arkansas is declaring martial law over many parts of the State, and calling out fifty thousand armed men to enforce order. Didn't somebody say that the election of GRANT was going to quiet the country? It is doing it with a vengeance. This is 'peace' that "passeth understanding."

"TRUE TO THE SOUTH."

The Lafayette (Indiana) *Journal*, an organ of the Conservative division of the Radical party, indulges in these visions as to the administration of the "coming man:"

> "It is truly said that Grant is not a party man; his administration will be, if he has his own way, eminently national and non-partisan. No man in the United States could be found who will *be truer to the best interests of the South* than he. Peace and industry will be set up as the condition of prosperity in that rent and blighted land, and prosperity will follow. Do the people ask a President who is committed to no one-sided scheme, the tool of no clique? Gen. Grant is pre-eminently that man. And when we add to this that he is honest in his own purposes to promote the welfare of all, he may well command the undivided support of the nation."

If the position of the *Journal* is correct what a fearful contest lies before him. The war of the Radical leaders will be more fierce and terrible than any they have waged against President JOHNSON. BUTLER will foam, WADE will swear, and there will be an agony of sorrow in the Radical camp.

VINDICATES HIS CHARACTER.

The *Hon.* ISAAC CUMMINGS, colored, ex-member of the Grand Jury of the parish of New Orleans, publishes the following card in the New Orleans *Times*:

> A CARD.
>
> NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1868.
>
> *To the Public*:—Having noticed in the *Times* that I employ members of the Legislatures in my night-work business, I would respectfully deny the same.
>
> A residence of forty-five years in this community, in which I have prospered, has so identified me with its interests as to leave no desire to either associate with carpet-baggers or to give employment to colored members of the iniquitous Legislature. If they are thus employed it is by some competitor, but certainly not by your humble servant.
>
> ISAAC CUMMINGS, Colored.

EVERY Abolition scallawag defeated for Congress, by the people, in the late election, proposes to "contest," in order to get mileage and a few days' stealings.

LET THE COUNSELS OF FOLLY BE CONFOUNDED AND OVERTURNED.

What is called the reconstruction policy of Congress, has not a feature that can be sanctioned by enlightened statesmanship. Its principles, its inception, its passage through Congress, its practical application, its whole history, and the motives from which it sprang, are all alike indefensible. It is one of those wild schemes, hatched by fanaticism, hatred and revenge, which run their day of feverish existence, and which are rejected as soon as calm reason resumes its sway in the public counsels. It is founded upon an assumption that violates alike, the laws of nature, the plainest conclusions of common sense, and the letter and spirit of the Constitution. With such vicious qualities, it vexes, irritates, oppresses, incites to violence and deadly strife, and can only be enforced by military power. Its mischievous nature has been painfully exhibited; it has wrought nothing but unmitigated evil; wherever it has been enforced, it has, like the destroying angel, spread desolation, heart-burning, mortal commotions, and perverted all the means given by Providence to make life safe and comfortable, into instruments of terror and torment.

To call this policy, the monstrous offspring of revolutionory madness—the outgrowth of the furious spirit of civil war—is but its just denomination. There is something that resembles, it though it does not come up to it in harshness and malignity, in the famous English law against Catholics. In 1699, a statute was fabricated by which the saying mass was forged into a crime punishable with perpetual imprisonment. The teaching school, a useful and virtuous occupation, even the teaching in a private family, was in every Catholic subjected to the same unproportioned punishment. A tax was levied for a pecuniary reward to stimulate avarice to do what nature refused; to inform and prosecute on this law. Every Catholic was, under the same act, to forfeit his estate to his nearest Protestant relation, until, through a profession of what he did not believe, he redeemed, by his hypocrisy, what the law had transferred to the kinsman as the recompense of his profligacy. When thus turned out of doors from his paternal estate, he was disabled from acquiring any other by any industry, donation or charity; but was rendered a foreigner in his native land, only because he retained the religion, along with the property, handed down to him by those who had been the old inhabitants of that land before him.

This law, unjust, unwise and proscriptive as it was, did not so terribly, violate the sentiments of nature and the principles of good government, as the congressional policy towards the Southern States. It was enacted during times of the highest excitement, when factious rage unseated reason, and sacrificed public interests to secure its own pernicious gratification. The history of its passage through parliament contains so many striking points of resemblance to that of the detestable reconstruction scheme through Congress, that we transcribe a sketch of it given by an eminent statesman who aided in its repeal.

He said "there was a party in England, enemies to the system of the revolution, to the generous principles of toleration and freedom established by it, who were in opposition to the government of King WILLIAM. This party resolved to make the King either violate his principles of toleration, or incur the odium of protecting Catholics. They therefore brought in this bill, and made it purposely wicked and absurd that it might be rejected. The then court party, discovering their game, turned the tables on them, and returned their bill to them stuffed with still greater absurdities, that its loss might be upon its original authors. They, finding their own ball thrown back to them, kicked it back to their adversaries.

"And thus this act, loaded with the double injustice of two parties, neither of whom intended to pass what they hoped the other would be persuaded to reject, went through the legislature, contrary to the real wish of all parts of it, and of all the parties that composed it. In this manner these insolent and profligate factions, as if they were playing with balls and counters, made a sport of the fortunes and the liberties of their fellow-creatures. Other acts of persecution have been acts of malice. This was a subversion of justice from wantoness and petulance."

This persecuting statute was repealed, and, although it once had its advocates and supporters, no man of reputation in the civilized world, would now venture a word in its justification. So will it be with our reconstruction policy. is palpably against providential arangements; it works nothing but mischief; it destroys the peace of society; it prevents the restoration of industry, prosperity and happiness; it absurdly rejects the necessity of intelligence in electors; it attempts to destroy the plainest boundaries between races, established by the Creator; it is repugnant to natural feeling and instinct; it is against the Constitution, and it cannot stand, and it ought not to stand. The question of its repeal, and a restoration of the Union established by the Constituton, is only one of time; and the shorter that time, the better for the country and all the interests and races within its boundaries. It cannot stand a moment after the government is delivered from the grasp of unreasoning, malignant faction.

CONGRESS will soon meet. We hope, as friends of peace and good order, that the turbulent, revolutionary spirit which has signalized the acts of that body sinse the close of the war, and has inflicted so much suffering upon the country, will no longer possess a majority, and that wisdom and moderation will influence their acts hereafter. Who would not greatly prefer to see Congress stop short of a complete subversion of the Constitution; but if they go on, we have unbounded faith in the people. We are perfectly confident that they will not live as slaves; and we are just as sure that the real power is in their hands, however otherwise it may, at the first view, appear to Congressmen. It is on this account that we can calmly survey the mischievous and irrational doings of the infatuated fanatics in the national legislature; because we think we can see to the end of their rule, no matter what they may now do.

Our view is, that within the Constitution, unscrupulous majorities in Congress may do very much harm in the way of sacrificing the good of the masses, and that their bad legislation may throw a cloud over its careful requirements and limitations, without really permanently endangering its integrity; because, ultimately, the cure will be worked by a change of Congressmen. But when the Congress gets entirely outside of the Constitution, although they may temporarily infringe, they cannot destroy the rights of the people. When a few men undertake to set up a government of their own in the United States, the *people* need not be alarmed for the final result. Why should they be? It must, of course, become a government of *force*, whenever it stands opposed to the will of the great majority. So be it. Let it take that shape. The sooner the better for the nation.

Congress, acting constitutionally, in harmony with the principles of representative government, is a great moral power, which the citizens respect: Congress, or a body of men in Congress, independent of, and above, and outside of the Constitution, has no moral force, and no legal existence. We think that the people can understand propositions as plain as these; and we have faith to believe, that they will, when the trial comes, act the part of true intelligent patriots. We say then, that the American government—self government—will stand the Radical attempts to revolutionize and subvert it.

HO! FOR SALT RIVER!

MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM writes to the *Dispatch*:

> "Come to think of it, I do not know of a Democrat hereabouts, whom we could spare, except Barr, of the *Post*. Editors are rather supernumeraries at any time and for three years to come Democratic editors will be especially dispensible. and will require rest. So, if the editorial staff of the *Post* wish to make an excursion I have not a word to say except to wish them a pleasent time, assure them that the river is safe, the scenery grand and the country one of the finest in the world."

No doubt all that the gay and festive JANE says of the Salt river country is true, as she has been there and ought to know, but as this climate suits us so well, we decline making the trip, not, however, without thanking the fair correspondent for wishing us such a pleasant time. Put us in the same boat along with Messrs. ROUTHE, KIRKPATRICK and DOBSON, JANE. We require no rest and intend to fight it out on this line.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The superintendent of Soldiers Orphans for the State, COL. M'FARLAND, displayed judgment and tact when he selected MRS. HUTTER, of Philadelphia, to visit and report the condition of the schools in various parts of the State containing soldiers orphans. This philanthropic and excellent lady has just completed a visitation in this region, and displays an interest and earnestness in her mission highly commendable. Mrs. H. has long been connected with the Northern Home of the Friendless in Philadelphia and is peculiarly qualified for the minute investigation of all that relates to the care of children. Her quick eye and clear head are not likely to be deceived by appearances.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says of the scandalous farce played off before the country of adjourning Congress from month to month, the last act having been performed on the 10th:—"Thus ends the childs' play of watching JOHNSON. The Radicals were fearful that he might get a twist on them and smash things generally, more especially their reconstruction machine, and so they sat up at night to watch him. He made no move, and their vigilance seems to have been unnecessary."

IN the next Congress the Radicals will have less than a two-third majority in the House.

DON'T LIKE GRANT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS in this week's *Anti Slavery Standard* pitches into General GRANT and President JOHNSON in good earnest. PHILLIPS says he places no confidence in GRANT and wants Congress to impeach JOHNSON or share the infamy to which history will condemn him. He thus alludes to GRANT's statesmanship:

> If his course on assuming Mr. STANTON's office and his relations with the President at that time were of his own inspirations and not dictated by others, they show him a man *lamentably ignorant of the laws relating to him both as a citizen and a soldier*; and we save our faith in his veracity only by agreeing to consider him so little alert and so unwary as to be easily entangled and entrapped by the cunning lawyers around him. He has sat for two or three years, filing, day by day, the official records of the murder of hundreds of loyal men, whose safety he was appointed to secure. All the while one honorable announcement from his lips that he would not submit to such degradation, would instantly have arrested the evil. No man will deny this assertion. GRANT's appeal to the people against ANDREW JOHNSON and in behalf of the murdered loyalists of the South would, at any moment during the last three years, have removed the President from office, in thirty days. Why that appeal was never made, whether from fear of losing his present office, or of not being nominated for the Presidency, or from lack of sympathy for loyal men, time will show. Our conviction is that if, in his high place, *his heart had beat, as a loyal man's* should have done, for the hunted men of Louisiana and Texas, we should have heard it throughout the nation.
>
> It must be remembered that a good soldier does not necessarily make a great statesman. Surely no word or act of GRANT can make his most enthusiastic admirer claim for him greater ability or a higher-toned sense of honor than belonged to WELLINGTON.

THE present carpet-bag Governor of Florida formerly published a little seven-by-nine paper in Sauk county, Wisconsin. It was only celebrated for the irregularity with which it was issued, and the want of enterprise and talent that marked its editorial columns.

THAT's true. PRENTICE says: "Let the Democrats say what they please about the destruction of freedom of speech in the South, a man can speak just as freely there as he can in any part of the world—if he is only a negro. And what right have folks to be white?"

THE New York *Tribune* publishes in its Washington correspondence the following, which will no doubt prove interesting to the faithful:

> General Grant has already received about five hundred written applications for office. He has given General Badeau, his Secretary, orders to destroy all such missives without showing them to him. The consequence was, to-day, that Badeau had a pile of waste paper around his table two feet high.

SENATOR POMEROY, of Kansas, made a fool of himself by walking through the streets of Leavenworth bare-headed, because the Abolitionists carried that county, as they usually do.

The Election.

It is now conceded that Seymour and Blair have carried the State of Oregon by a small majority. This renders it certain that General Grant has been elected by military violence and fraud. The electoral vote, if constituted according to the will of the people, would stand as follows:

FOR SEYMOUR.

New York	33
New Jersey	7
Oregon	3
All the old slave States	116
Total	159
Whole number of electoral votes	317

Of this Seymour and Blair have secured a majority upon a fair and honest vote. Who supposes that North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and West Virginia, are for Grant? It is safe to say that not one man in five, unobstructed by any outside interference, would vote for him; yet, by military violence and by the sending to the polls, under its auspices, of hordes of illegal negro voters, these States have been declared carried for him. Their votes, together with those of Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, which, by a pure act of military despotism, were not allowed to vote at all, decided the contest. The result of all may be summed up as follows:

Seymour was elected by the legal electors and white people of the United States.

Grant was not elected, but by the power of the bayonet, sending several hundred thousand negroes to the polls, and keeping back several hundred thousand whites, he was declared chosen. This is all there is of it.—*Cin. Enquirer*.

The Charleston (S. C.) Municipal Election.

A telegraphic dispatch from Charleston S. C., announces that the municipal election in that city on Tuesday, resulting in the election of Pillsbury, Republican, for Mayor, will be contested on the ground of frauds and intimidation. The Charleston papers of Wednesday give the following in relation to the election. The *Mercury* says:

"There was more bullying at the polls yesterday than ought to have been allowed. The colored Democrats, who tried to cast their ballots for the Lesesne ticket, were not only driven from the polls, but in one or two instances abused in a disgraceful manner."

The Courier says:

"At ward No. 2 there assembled a large crowd of colored men, every one armed with a club, and many wearing ribbons in their coats. These men during the day became excited, and for a time a riot was apprehended. They mobbed every colored man who attempted to vote any but the radical ticket, and during the entire day, by their noisy, boisterous and threatening manner, created an apprehension of a disturbance. Their evident aim was to intimidate, but it is needless to say that in this they failed. The white people were determined to exercise their franchise, and they did it despite the threatening aspect of the crowd. At the third precinct of ward 3 there was also a large crowd of excited negroes, evidently with the same object in view. Owing, however, to the calm and dignified demeanor of the whites, there resulted no breach of the peace, and the polls closed without a single disturbance of any importance, save those raised by drunken and excited mobs of black men."

[From the New York Herald.]

One Measure for the Bondholder and the People.

The bondholders and their organs never cease reiterating the plea that the government should pay the full face of the bonds in gold, whether the obligations to do so is expressed or not, and whether the framers of the laws contemplated payment to be made in gold or currency. It is urged that the government would be dishonest and disgrace the country if it should not pay specie in full. The foreign press, and particularly the British, makes the same argument, because there is a large amount of our bonds held abroad. By forcing specie payments or by the government declaring that all its bonds shall be paid in gold the property of the bondholders would appreciate in value something like thirty per cent. These highly virtuous individuals may well clamor for the full face of their bonds in specie, as their property would be increased so much in value. It is the virtue and honesty of Shylock over again. They will not listen to any abatement or compromise, however much the country may suffer or the burdens of the people be augmented.

Let us examine the exacting claims of the bondholders. First, then, it is well known that not more than sixty per cent. in specie, on an average, was ever paid for the bonds. A large portion was obtained for less. More than half the capital invested in them has already been returned as interest. Then nearly all the bondholders have had their other property vastly augmented in value through the appreciation of gold and the effects of the war. There is scarcely a real estate owner, for example, whose property has not doubled since the war commenced. In many cases it has been appreciated more than that. In fact, the Northern capitalists and property holders have become much richer from the war, while the mass of the people have become poorer and more heavily burdened. Had they suffered as the property holders of the South have their demands would be less unreasonable; but they have been made rich and ought to be satisfied, without wishing to increase their bondholding wealth thirty per cent. at the expense of the overburdened industrious classes.

As to the fine flourishes about national honor and integrity, such as Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the British press and the bondholders' organs here indulge in, they are all bosh. No great modern nation, except the United States, has ever paid its debt in specie. Hardly any have paid it at all. Even England, with all her pretence of honesty, reduced the interest on her debt from five and six per cent. to three and three and a half. She never can hope to pay the principal, and whenever the British Government has any surplus funds to apply to the liquidation o. the national debt, it does not feel bound to pay a hundred for stocks nominally issued at a hundred. The National debt Commissioners buy at the lowest rate they can and give only from eighty to ninety for consols, according to the market. Is that dishonest? Why, then, should the heavily burdened people of this country be required to pay the full face of the bonds in gold? Why should there be depreciated national bank notes for the people and specie for the bondholders? Justice and common sense call for the same currency—one measure—for both.

But this agitation of the bondholders and their powerful allies (the national banks) for gold payments keeps the national currency depreciated. It makes it appear, in effect, that the legal tenders, though based on the credit of the government, are not worth what they represent to be worth. If all this clamor were to cease and legal tenders were accepted at their real worth we should soon have no more trouble about specie payments; for the circulating notes of this rich government and country are as good, intrinsically, as specie. All that is wanted is a uniform currency and an established monetary system that cannot be controlled by a few speculators or a combination of bankers. The fluctuations in the money market in this city for the last week or two show the necessity of some remedy. Many of the merchants and business men were brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the selfish and grasping operations of a few individuals. With a steady and sufficient currency beyond the control of such combinations, business would be steady and the country would go on its natural career of prosperity.

Obituary—Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio.

Our dispatches of Saturday announced the sudden death of Hon. David Tod, of Ohio, at Youngstown. Mr. Tod was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in the year 1808, and at the time of his death was about sixty years of age. His father was a lawyer of some eminence, and was also one of the Supreme Court Judges of the State. The son followed the profession of the father, and made through the practice of law a considerable amount of money. Like a great many other legal gentlemen whose ambition cannot be satisfied by the practice of their profession, Mr. Tod entered the arena of politics and was elected to the Senate of his native State in 1848. Previous to this, however, he filled the position of aid to a Major General of the Ohio militia, a point from which he may date his first step in the political world. His fierce opposition, while he was a member of the Ohio State Senate, to all banks of issue won for him the euphonious cognomen of "Pot Metal David Tod." He made a vigorous push for the governorship of the State, but was defeated in the two attempts which he essayed. His defeat, in both instances, may be attributed to the actions of the bank men, who were resolved to punish him for the course he pursued while in the Senate. He was appointed Minister to Brazil under the administration of Mr. Polk, but was recalled when General Taylor's administration went into power. On his return from his Brazilian mission Mr. Tod kept quiet for a while and took no conspicuous part in political affairs until 1860, when he was chosen a delegate to the Charleston (S. C.) Convention. He was elected one of the ten Vice Presidents of that assemblage, and subsequently acted as President of that portion of the convention in Baltimore that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency of the United States. Shortly after the breaking out of the war he joined the ranks of the Radicals and was elected Governor of Ohio. On the retirement of Mr. Chase from the Treasury Department Mr. Tod was nominated by President Lincoln in Cabinet council for the vacant Cabinet seat, but the Governor declined the honor of the appointment. Of late Mr. Tod has reposed in comparative quiet.

The Next United States Senate.

The following table gives of the names of the United States Senators whose terms of office expire on March 4th, next, with the names of their successors, so far as chosen, (Democrats in italics.)

States.	Retiring Senators.	New Senators.
California	John Conness	*E. Casserly.*
Connecticut	*James Dixon*	W. Buckingham
Deleware	*J. A. Bayard*	*A Democrat.*
Indiana	*T. A. Hendricks.*	A Republican.
Maine	Lot M. Morrill.	A Republican.
Massachusetts	Chas. Sumner	A Republican.
Maryland	*W. P. Whyte*	*W. T. Hamilton.*
Michigan	Z. Chandler	A Republican.
Minnesota	A. Ramsey	A Republican.
Missouri	J. B Henderson	A Republican.
Nebraska	T. W. Tipton	A Republican.
Nevada	W. M. Stewart.	A Republican.
New Jersey	Frelinghuysen	*A Democrat.*
New York	E. D. Morgan	A Republican.
Ohio	B. F. Wade	*A. G. Thurman.*
Pennsylvania	*C. R. Buckalew.*	A Republican.
Rhode Island	W. Sprague	W. Sprague.
Tennessee	*D. T. Patterson.*	W. Browlow.
Vermont	G. F. Edmunds.	G. F. Edmunds.
West Virginia	P. Van Winkle.	A Republican.
Wisconsin	*J. R. Doolittle*	A Republican.

"FAREWELL, MA MIE."

BY CHARLES DIMITRY.

Farewell, *ma mie!* since part we must,
And each from each must sever!
How brief the word—how long the pain!
To part—and part forever!
'Twere bootless now to question why,
Or fan the dying ember—
Enough! The wrathful moons have merged
Our May in dead December.

Farewell, *ma mie!* Since part we must,
We'll part in quiet fashion;
For us no foolish tears, you know,
For us no idle passion;
You sometimes wished that you had died
Ere you had ever met me,
The future years are all your own
Wherein to quite forget me.

We drained Love's goblet to the dregs,
Nor drained with rhyme or reason,
And shamed the fervor of the days
Through all a summer's season;
We drunk the cup of passion dry
Through lips, our spirits blending;
How strange that that should cease to be
Which once we thought unending!

I saw you first when early Spring
Had tipped the green with heather;
The robin piped upon the tree,
All nature came together;
The light of love was in your eyes,
And you were happy-hearted—
The brown leaves lie beneath us now,
And we, *ma mie*, are parted!

But why should love like yours survive
The fading of the pansy?
An April blossom of the heart,
'Twas but a summer's fancy;
And if the thought of it should chance
To cross my mind hereafter,
How like an April day 'twill seem—
A thing of tears and laughter!

But back, *ma mie*, you'll sometimes turn,
Your thoughtful vigils keeping,
To other days where, early slain,
Our buried love lies sleeping;
And haply, then, you'll learn to feel,
When Mem'ry stirs the ember,
How sad the heart which would forget,
But must the past remember!

LINES TO A SKELETON.

The author of the following lines is unknown, although a reward of fifty guineas was offered for his or her discovery. They were found on a skeleton in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London:

Behold, this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous vision filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this moldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void;
If social love that eye employed—
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed—
That eye shall be forever bright,
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue,
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise was chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did those fingers delve the mine!
Or without envied rubies shine!
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the depths of duty trod?
If from the halls of ease they fled
To seek affliction's humble shed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

MOUTH TO EAR.

Nay, speak no ill; a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And, oh to breath each tale we've heard
Is far beneathe a noble mind;
For oft a better seed is sown
By choosing thus a kinder plan;
For if but little good we know
Let's speak of all the good we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide,
Would fain another's fault efface.
How can it please our human pride
To prove humanity but base!
No, let it reach a higher mode,
A nobler estimate of men,
Be earnest in the search of good
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill, but intent be,
To others' failings as your own!
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known.
For life is but a passing day,
No lips can tell how brief the stay;
Be earnest in the search of good,
And speak of all the best we may.

The Remarkable Summer.

An English paper says: "The past summer will long be remembered among metorologists as one of extraordinary contrasts. While England and the greater part of the Continent of Europe were scorched to the color of brown paper and suffering from drought, India was deluged with rain. In Bengal seventy-eight inches of rain fell in nine months, being eleven inches more than the annual average. In the corresponding period of 1867 the fall was fifty-three inches. Other parts of India suffered. In Guzerat, Ahmedabad and Surat thousands of houses were washed away, and rice crops rotted one after another. No wonder that the different parties who observed, or tried to observe, complain of bad weather and imperfect observations. And in southern Europe the rainfall was excessive. Parts of Italy were so drenched that prayers for fair weather were offered in the churches; and by recent accounts, we learn that Parama has been partially destroyed by floods. Railways are broken by great gaps; and so rainy is it at Coma, that the Empress of Russia and other visitors to the shores of the famous lake find more agreeable quarters in Milan. This, again, is in striking contrast with the delightful Indian summer weather which now prevails in England,

A Farewell Letter.

General H. E. Read, who committed suicide in Louisville, on Monday last, left the following letter:

"My life has been one of varied successes, from the creation of my existence to the present moment. I have been the farmer's son, the mechanic, the soldier, the ministerial officer, the professional gentleman; and all of which I am confident that I am entitled to respectful consideration. The pecuniary want of my life has at all times been embarassing, which, perhaps, is the cause of my discomfiture, at least so much as to render my life unhappy. So with the fresh memory of the honor of my native State, and the love and kindness toward my family, I bid farewell to life. H. E. READ."

A large number of maimed and friendless soldiers, from the Dayton "Home," are wandering and begging about the country, having been brought from the East to vote for Schenck, which done, they were turned adrift with the privilege of begging at the town's end. This is Black Republican gratitude to the soldier, with a vengeance.—*Columbus* (*O.*) *Crisis.*

A Sea Monster—Description of the Serpent.

The strange animal killed near Eastport, Maine, has been on exhibition, in that city during the past two weeks:

This animal, part fish and part beast, is over thirty feet in length, and girts twenty-one feet. It has one enormous dorsal fin, two side belly fins, and a broad shark-like tail. About one-third of its length forms its tail. In connection with small fins, it has two huge legs terminating in web feet. Its mouth makes a line of five or six feet in length, the whole extent of which is set with innumerable small teeth, very much resembling in size and shape the kernel of a species of short pointed pop corn. It has a series of gills, which over lap each other like the flounces once in the style of ladies' dresses. His immense body, which was estimated to have weighed when captured about eleven tons, has no frame work of bones, its most solid portion consisting of cartilage incapable of preservation. Its skin is dark and tough like that of the elephant and rhinoceros. There is no record of his species, and to none is it a greater wonder than to naturalists, whose attention is being drawn to it. Among others who have had an opportunity of seeing it is Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, who is yet unable to place it in the known list of the animal kingdom. When first discovered it was swimming along leisurely, and when pursued took to the land, and when captured was a hundred and twenty feet above high-water mark. Numerous shots were fired at it, but none took effect until the gun was loaded with small spikes, which took effect, striking just above the main fore fin. On analyzing the stomach it contained nothing but vegetable matter, which leades to the conclusion that it subsisted upon vegetables on the bottom of the ocean and shore.

The Revolution in Cuba.

But little is known here of the progress of the revolution in Cuba, the authorities of the Island being careful to permit the publication of nothing which gives a proper idea of the difficulties. The Baltimore *Gazette* has the following extract from a letter dated Havana, Oct. 29th:

"You already know that the inhabitants of the eastern part of the Island have risen in arms and proclaimed the independence of the Island. The government has sent about ten thousand soldiers to check the revolution, but until the present it seems they have been able to do little or nothing, on account of the difficulties the troops find in marching through unsettled districts covered with rocks and woods, and where many men are lost without seeing the enemy. Whole companies have often been obliged to run for their lives without having fired a single shot. Our papers publish every day accounts of the victories obtained by the royal troops, but we well know what this means, for though we read that so many of the enemy were killed and wounded and so many prisoners taken, we find in the same account that the killed and wounded were taken away by the rebels, who would not be overtaken in their precipitate flight. In another part of the paper we are told that one prisoner was taken and marched through the nearest town, which proves that taking prisoners is a rare occurrence with our brave troops. Our present victories are similar to those obtained in St. Domingo, and the result will probably be the same. The Government is doing everthing in its power to crush the revolution, but it has not the means to do it effectually, and no help can be expected from the mother country. We do not yet know what will be the result of the present conflict. No busines is done in the city. Money is so scarce that even our national bank cannot cash its notes, and the latter can only be changed for gold at the stores at 4 or 5 per cent discount.

A Woman Sentenced to be Hanged.

Kate O'Brien, who murdered Bridget McDermot, in Buffalo, N. Y., was on Saturday sentenced to be executed, on the 18th of December next. When asked if she had any thing to say why the judgement of the law should not be passed upon her, she arose and delivered an incoherent appeal to the court. She spoke in a low voice, and her words were broken by sobbing, so that it was impossible to catch all that she said. Its substance was that she had killed Bridget McDermot, but that she was so much under the influence of liquor that she did not remember the commission of the deed. She was out of her senses. She spoke of her children of whom she has two, a boy and a girl, and expressed the wish to be permitted to see them. She alluded to Nellie Sheehan, "the witch of the patch," in whose house the foul deed was perpetrated, and charged that she was the cause of the murder. Nellie (the murderess said) was a bad woman. Next she alluded to the woman at whose house she had obtained the axe, charging the responsibitity of the crime upon her because she did not take the weapon from her, and made incoherent mention of some other woman, from whom an axe had been taken under similar circumstances. At this point she broke down, sobbing piteously, but recovered partial command of herself in a few moments, and went on in a rambling appeal to all present. She said there were several old men on the jury who might meet their Maker before she did, and they would then know what she had suffered. She implored compassion, saying that she had worked for many respectable people, mentioning Dr. Rochester, Mr. Filmore and others, and they would all testify to her good character. In the course of her remarks see alluded to the possibility of her never coming out of prison which showed that she did not expect the extreme sentence of the law.

At the conclusion of her remarks Judge Masters pronounced the sentence, and as the last words were spoken the trembling woman seemed to realize her doom, and burst into a passion of weeping, the sound of her sobs filling the court-room as she was led away.

Mrs. Colfax.

Indianopolis has been raised, within a few days, to the most beatific sphere in the seventh heaven of toadyism, by a visit from the lady who is to be responsible for the infliction of Mr. Colfax upon the American people. The Jenkins of the *Journal* introduces her to his readers as follows:

"Like the mothers of nearly all our great men, she is a noble woman, of great intellectual power. Mr. Colfax owes much of his success to his mother, and he fully appreciates it."

It is certainly creditable to the judgment of nearly all our great men, including the smiling Schuyler, that they have selected women of great intelectual power for mothers, and we can scarcley find words to properly condemn the vicious taste of the small minority who form the exceptions to the rule and have allowed themselves to possess ignoble mothers, of interior intellect. The public will learn, with some surprise, however, that Mr. Colfax owes some of his success to his maternal relative. The prevailing impression has been that he owed it all to the assiduous cultivation of the smallest art of the demagogue; but it will not be doubted that "he fully appreciates it."—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The Government Printing-Office.

The Cleveland *Leader* describes the Government Printing-Office. In 1860, Cornelius Wendell sold the establishment to the United States for $135,000, and it has since become the largest printing-office in the world. Among the public printers have been Gales & Seaton, Jonathan Elliott, Armstrong, of Tennessee, Duff Green, Blair & Rieves, Cornelius Wendell, and at last John D. Defress, who has held the position since 1861. Last year 156 separate books and documents were turned out at this office—a variety of work which was not probably equalled by the Harpers, Appletons, Lippincotts, Fields and Scribners together. The entire number of copies printed was not far from 900.000. Mr. Seward had an appendix to his diplomatic correspondence prepared at a cost of $29,000; the book made 754 pages, and there were 22,000 copies printed. The diplomatic correspondence, in two volumes, attached to President Johnson's messages for 1867, made also about 2,200 pages, costing $35,000. The Lincoln Memorial book is the most costly book probably ever issued in the United States. This is the appendix to Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence, containing expressions of sympathy and condolence with the nation on the fate of Abraham Lincoln. The cost price of producing the book will be $18,200, or more than $6 a copy, while the bindings on some special copies, ordered for the crowned heads, etc., abroad, will probably bring them up to $20 or $25 a copy. Of the Agricultural Report the extraordinary number of 220,000 copies have been ordered for last year, at a cost of 180,000, or about 85 cents a copy. This cost is enough to pay the President, Vice President, all the Cabinet officers, the Speaker of the House, and two-thirds of the first-class Foreign Ministers. In these reports there are 450 000 pounds of paper, or 221 tuns—enough to take 225 double-horse wagons to pull them. At this moment there are 800,000 copies of the reports for various years lying in the vaults of the Patent office building, being the quantity annually printed, in excess of the demands even of extravagance. These copies represent $80,000 of the people's money invested in waste paper. In one year new type added a cost of $18,804; printing ink, $19,717; coal, 700 tuns; new machinery $5.000. In the bindery 4,000 Russian leather skins were used, 760 packs of gold leaf (costing nearly $7,000), nearly $5,000 worth of twine, and as much glue. Paper for post office blanks alone cost $48,000. The binding of books consumed $73,000, and binding materials, $113,000. Engraving and lithographing cost $111,000. Government printers get a trifle better prices than are paid elsewhere in the country. Steady work will give one $1,500 a year in this manufactory. The work-girls get from $9 to $12 a week. The printers are almost always in excess.

Horrible Negro Outrage in Georgia—Swift Retribution Follows.

[From the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle and Sentinel.]

We have the particulars of a horrible outrage committed near Summerville, in Emanuel county, on Tuesday last.

A young lady, seventeen or eighteen years old, daughter of a respectable citizen of that county, who is a pupil in the Summerville school, was met in the outskirts of the village while on her way to school early Tuesday morning by a negro named Pearce, who attacked her with a lightwood knot, striking her on the back of the head, and felling her to the earth. He then attempted to commit farther outrage upon her person, which she resisted to the utmost of her strength and ability. In the scuffle which ensued he beat her severely over the head and face, seriously injuring her eyes, and filling her mouth with sand to prevent her cries from being heard. From the effect of this terrible treatment she became insensible, and the fiend accomplished his hellish purpose, and left her apparently dead in the road. Some time after she was discovered in this pitiable condition, and taken to a house near by, when, Dr. Bouchelle being called to see, administered to her relief, and she recovered so far as to be able to designate the demon who had committed the outrage.

Pursuit was then made for the wretch, and in a little while he was found concealed upon the premises of Mrs. Harris, when he was arrested and taken to Swainsboro' and committed to jail. A large crowd was assembled at the latter place—the election being held there—and great excitement was produced when the facts became known. There was, however, no attempt made to interfere with the criminal, who was safely lodged in jail.

That night, about 11 or 12 o'clock a crowd of persons, numbering some forty or fifty, went to the house of Mr. J. J. Moorsing, the jailor, and demanded of him the jail keys. This demand he refused to comply with, when they threatened his life if the keys were not produced. Under this alternative the keys were presented to the party, who immediately proceeded to the jail, took the negro out, and carrying him to a tree just outside the town, swung him up to a limb, in which position he was found next morning.

We learn that the young lady is still in a critical condition, but her physician thinks she will recover. There was great excitement in the county for a day or two, but it has passed off, and all is quiet there now. The negroes in the vicinity all express their approbation of the sudden and awful punishment inflicted upon Pearce, and good feeling prevails between the race.

Touching Instance of Childish Devotion.

Three children in New Brunswick got astray. One was about six years of age, the others four and three. It was a wild region, and in wild weather, and at the edge of night. From signs, it seems that the six year old soon felt sure there was no hope of their being found, or finding themselves that night, and so it took measures at once for the safe-keeping of its little ones. Putting them in the most sheltered nook it could find, it then stripped away the most of its own garments to put on them, and set out to gather dry sea weed and brush to cover them up and defend them. Quite a quantity of this had been gathered and piled about the babes into a sort of a nest, and there they lay when the people found them, still alive; but the six year old matron and martyr lay out on the shore dead of the cold—lay beside the last pile of brush it had been able to gather, but was not able to bring in.

To Cure a Cold.

The following is from Hall's Journal of Health: "The moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: First, eat nothing; second, go to bed, cover up, in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he can, or as he wants, or as much herb tea as he can and in three cases out of four he will be well in thirty-six hours. To neglect a cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences is to place himself beyond cure, until the cough has run its course of about a fortnight. Warmth and abstinence are safe, certain cures, when applied early. Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open and relieves it of the surplus which oppressed it, while abstinence cuts off the supply of material for phlegm, which would otherwise be coughed up.

The California Earthquake—How It Felt.

A San Francisco correspondent writing under date of Oct. 23d, says:

On the morning of Wednesday, 21st inst., being in the tule lands bordering Cordella Creek, I had a rare opportunity of observing and noting the surface motions caused by the earthquake. At about twelve minutes before 8 A. M., I experienced a sensation similar to what would be felt by a person standing on a blanket while it was rapidly jerked back and forth. This motion was nearly east and west, to the best of my belief, the initial movement clearly came from the east. Owing to the soft boggy nature of the tules, I was enabled to distinctly see the movement of the ground, which I watched with great curiosity, although scarcely able to retain my feet. The shock was very violent and lasted about fifteen seconds. My observation of its effects leads me to the following conclusions:

1. The commotion of the surface was nearly east and west—initial motion from the east.

2. The consussion lasted about 15 seconds, there being two distinct lulls—making three concussions in all, rapidly following each other.

3. These concussions were undoubtedly of the horizontal or undulatory class, accompanied by a very slight rotary motion. There was no perpendicular motion.

4. A very slight wave or translation succeeded the concussions.

During the concussions the earth gave forth a dull, creaking noise, very similar to that made by the branch of a tree rubbing against a house during a storm. It was a very funeral noise, worse than the groan of Poe's Sphinx, and I sincerely hope I may never hear it again. All the feathered tribe took wing at once, and, judging from their croaking, I should imagine they were very much exercised. The large tule rushes seemed to be whirled around rapidly, acting as though agitated by a violent wind. Just where these rushes meet the creek, the water, as far as the eye could reach, appeared covered with small bubbles—such as would be raised by showers of small bird shot. A strong odor of sulphuretted hydrogen was perceptible in the tule after the concussion—but I attribute this to the agitation of the decayed vegetable matter always present in these swamps. On comparing notes with other persons hunting in the tules at different places, I conclude that the progression of this earthquake was about twenty seven miles a minute. I felt two more slight shocks during the day and am informed that some persons noticed seven in all.

The Projected Tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

[From the London Lancet.]

Our readers who watched with so much anxious interest the accounts of the gradual recovery of the Princess of Wales, after her long and severe illness, will have been pleased to recognize, in the announcement of her intended journey lately made in the journals, a proof of that complete reestablishment of health which they, in common with the public at large, so ardently desired. According to the route sketched in the papers, the Prince and Princess of Wales, leaving England, in the middle of November, will proceed to Paris, Germany and Denmark; afterward visit Greece and a portion of Asia Minor; finally proceeding up the Nile to the Second Cataract, accompanied on this part of the journey by Sir Samuel Baker. Under the guidance of so able a cicerone it cannot be doubted that all care will be taken to avoid those sources of danger to health which, to persons unaccustomed to Egyptian travel, often mar the enjoyment of a trip otherwise full of exciting interest. To see all this is to be seen in Upper Egypt involves severe exertion, undertaken in a climate which presents great and rapid changes of temperature, the thermometer frequently marking a difference of fifty or sixty degrees between day and night with heavy dew at nightfall. We should imagine the Princess would keep very much on board the *Dehabeeh* which takes her up the Nile, making occasional short visits to the villages contiguous to the shore. Excursions to the various temples inland are performed partly on the backs of donkeys or Arab horses, and partly on foot, and should the traveler not set out at five or six o'clock in the morning, these necessitate exposure to a powerful sunshine, succeeded by a temperature which, by comparison, is extremely cold. The heavy dews at night render camping out an extremely hazardous proceeding, especially after a fatiguing day. The risks which must thus be run are, of course, well understood by African travellers and physicians, and under the constant care of Sir Samuel Baker and of Dr. Minter, who also accompanies the royal party, we feel sure that the health of the Princess will never suffer in her journey from evils which judicious foresight can avert.

Sentence of a Bigamist—Two Wives and Two Sweethearts in Tears in the Court Room.

A gay young deceiver, named Albert A. Whitehead, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison, for the term of three years, on Tuesday by Judge Troy, of Brooklyn, for having a wife more than the law allows. The prisoner was indicted upon the complaint of Henry Doubleday, a resident of Brooklyn, whom he had victimized to the amount of $500, and whose daughter he had married while having another wife residing in Buffalo. Mr. Doubleday, suspecting the character of Whitehead, made some inquiry in regard to his movements, and was surprised to discover that, for one of his years, being only twenty-two, he was a most consummate scamp. He found that he had married a girl in Buffalo named Mary Jane Tallman some months before marrying his daughter, and that he was engaged to two other girls. This morning the prisoner was brought up in the Court of Sessions for trial, and was not a little astonished to find his two wives and two sweethearts present. He concluded that it would be better for him to acknowledge his crime, and, without any hesitation, he therefore pleaded guilty to bigamy. As soon as he was sentenced, the desire of the young women to see the man punished, if they had any, gave way, and they burst into tears, which created quite a sensation in the court-room. Both the wives are soon to become mothers, and sympathized with each other in their trouble.—*N. Y. News.*

A Sad Story.

The following incident recently took place very close to Koscinsco's grave, at Zuchwyl, in the Swiss canton of Soleure: A Swiss major, by the name of Bednarsky, scarcely thirty-six years old, who had fought bravely in fifteen battles, had arrived at Zuchwyl to pay homage to the great hero of Poland at his humble grave in the Swiss village churchyard. While some Swiss infantry soldiers were firing at a target, he took a walk to the banks of the Aar, taking his little eighteen months old son with him. Although he was between two and three thousand yards from the infantrymen, one of the bullets fired by them pierced his heart and killed him on the spot. When he did not return, two hours after, his wife, who had awaited him at the village hotel, grew uneasy and went in search of him. She found his corpse; the little child slept peacefully on its father's breast. The distress of the poor widow excited the greatest compassion throughout Switzerland.

VARIETIES.

—New York has subscribed over twenty-five thousand dollars for the sufferers by the late earthquake in Peru and Ecuador.

—In France, the only thing required to send an individual to a lunatic asylum is the certificate of a police surgeon declaring the individual to be insane.

—Miss Mary E. Magee, of Troy, N. Y., committed suicide Wednesday morning by shooting herself through the heart with her father's revolver. She was temporarily insane.

—A negro, in Sumpter, S. C., preferring to remain with his master after emancipation, the master, who died last week, in gratitude bequeathed him forty acres of land and a large amount of stock.

—A girl in New Orleans tried to hang herself by a cord to a hook in the ceiling. The cord was to long, and in her struggles her heels rattled so loudly on the floor that people came up and cut her down.

—A Methodist church in the West asked the conference to send it a single man as a Minister. The request was granted, but the designated pastor stopped on the way and got married.

—Steam heaters are being used in the cars of the New York and New Haven and other railroads. Travellers can now have their choice between being roasted to death and scalded alive.

—The Democrats in Wintersent, Madison county, Iowa, as a joke, put the name of a full-blooded negro on their ticket for justice of the peace, and he was elected. Being now a citizen he intends to hold office.

—A few nights since, a boy at Niagara Falls stretched a cord across the street, a little above the pavement, "just for fun," and a man fell over it, breaking his collar bone and receiving injuries that will lay him up for several weeks.

—Eleven ballots were cast in Indianapolis, Ind., by Germans, for the abolition of the presidential office. A memorial to Congress praying for the same is being circulated there and has been signed by a number of the more radical German citizens.

—A queer case of cumbustion occured at Elk Grove, Grant county, Wis. A farmer was thrashing wheat with a machine, when the wheat ignited from the machine, and stacks, machine and appliances were all consumed.

—It is reported that Prince Louis of Hesse finds the temper of his wife too much for him, and will apply for a divorce. His spouse is the Princes Alice, Victoria's second daughter. She has lost the little beauty she had, and is exceedingly irascible and jealous.

—A Washington correspondent writes: "It is a singular fact that no President of the United States, up to the present time, has had a child born in the White House." He adds: "It is understood the fact will not exist long after the 4th of March next."

—It is reported that a New York Insurance Company has tendered Gen. R. E. Lee the position of Supervisor of Agencies for the Southern States, at a salary of $10,000 a year. He is also spoken of for the Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

—The members of the New York Fire Department are required to become familiar with the interiors of the buildings in their districts, so that they can work to greater advantage in case of fire, and it is intended to have a constant patrol of firemen, similar to that of the Police department,

—A correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* says: "Many a housewife may be glad to know, when she has a piece of fresh meat she wishes to keep a few days, that it can be successfully done by placing it in a dish and covering it with milk. Sour milk or buttermilk will do as well' I have practiced the plan for years."

—On Friday last, as General Grant passed through Belvidere, Illinois, a Republican procession greeted him, when the General responded as follows:

Gentlemen—I see many of you in uniforms. You laid them off three years ago, and you can now lay them off again, and we will have peace. Good night.

—A decision has been rendered by the Circuit Court of Henry county, Illinois, to the effect that a judge cannot pass sentence of death for murder under the law of 1867, unless a jury have so directed. In a case where a person indicted for murder had pleaded guilty there was nothing for a jury to determine, and hence the death penalty could not be inflicted.

—Two politicians of Indianapolis made an agreement that if Seymour was elected President, J. M. was to take a wife in six weeks or forfeit $500. and if Grant was elected C. W. was to do the same. The gentlemen are both "old bachelors," and the question of the loser is a pecuniary one.

—It is stated that one-fourth of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, stands in Robert C. Schenck's name, he having bought it up at a tax or confiscation sale. He draws the rent ($100,000 annually) and leaves the former owners—who contest his title—to pay the taxes. He has never paid the purchase money, and so has a safe and good thing any way.

—Miss Anne Gibbons, who claims to be a pedestrian, was arrested in Rochester last week for appearing publicly in male attire. She stated that she visited that city for the purpose of giving a walking exhibition at the Rink, and that she was in the habit of doing so in male costume. She was convicted under the vagrancy act, and sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

—It is said that one of the most important traffics carried on in Washington is the trade in public documents. The regular booksellers do a good deal in it; while here and there you may find a government clerk clandestinely engaged in the business. Books are purchased directly from Congressmen for a mere trifle, and then sold to distant purchasers for large prices.

—Mrs. Kirkendall, an old lady living in the bluffs in the neighborhood of Morgan's Ferry, above St. Joseph, Mo., was bitten by a rat, several weeks since, from the effects of which she died on the 27th ult. Two grandchildren, who were living with the deceased, were also victims to the rats. One that was bitten at the same time Mrs. Kirkendall was, died some two weeks ago. The other, bitten since, is lying in a critical condition, and is not expected to recover.

—An official report lately published in Paris gives some interesting facts relative to the price of female labor in that city. The number of women earning wages in Paris is 106,310. They are divided into three sections. The first consists of 17,203 women, who get from 50 centimes to 1 franc 25 centimes a day; the second of 88,340, who earn from 1 franc 50 centimes to 4 francs a day, and the third of 767 only, earning from 4 francs 50 centimes to 10 francs a day. In the first section there are a great many girls under sixteen years of age, most of whom get, besides their wages, lodging, food and washing fee. The representatives of the female working class in Paris are, therefore, the 88 340 women of the second section. Of these 24 810 earn 2 francs a day, and 39,164 more than 2 francs day, and their average daily wages is 2 francs 14 centimes.

VARIETIES.

—Mr. Vallandigham has retired from the Dayton *Ledger*.

—The bridge over Broadway, at Fulton street, New York, having been ordered to be removed as a nuisance, it is now suggested that the street at this point should be tunnelled. The few steps leading down under ground, it is asserted, would not prove so formidable an obstacle as the high flight of steps leading up to the bridge, which overshadows the neighboring stores.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* of the 9th says: The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in Wadesboro on Tuesday morning last. Some of those who heard the noise say it first sounded like a long train of empty wagons; others that their tenements were perceptibility jarred, causing windows to rattle, &c. The noise seemed to be principally in a westerly direction, and lasted nearly a minute.

—The Rock Island *Union* says that on Friday last a most distressing calamity befel the family of Wm. Pershing, of Green river. Mrs. Pershing having occasion to go out a few moments, tied their child, fourteen months old, in a high chair. On returning she found the child enveloped in flames and life already extinct. The little one had clasped its hands over its head, and its sufferings had evidently been sharp though short.

—The semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the United States, will occur on the 26th of April next. The event will be celebrated by a great national *fete* in Philadelphia. The programme includes an immense procession of members of the order in full regalia. A Committee of the Grand Lodge is already engaged in the work of making the preparations.

—An economical method of producing the Grecian bend has been discovered. On rising in the morning before breakfast take, on an empty stomach, one pint of green chestnuts, two large green apples, half a pound of raw cabbage, and a quarter of a pound of honey. A little milk and vinegar will add to the effect. The bend in the most approved form, will appear in about half an hour.

—A Mr. Benjamin Franklin is exciting great attention in England by an ingenious steam engine of his invention. The engine is extremely simple—piston, crank, steam closet, &c., being dispensed with. It depends entirely upon centrifugal force; friction is almost entirely overcome, and it will produce fifteen hundred revolutions per minute with one-fourth the steam usually required, although the same amount of horse power is developed.

—A sad story comes from Louisville, Ky. A day or two ago a married woman, the mother of a large family of children, one of whom was an unweaned babe, was before a Police Judge of that city, charged with drunkenness. She had been drunk an entire month. Her husband was araigned with her, also charged with drunkenness. The miserable couple, it is said, were discharged with a short sermon from the Judge, as objects rather of pity than of punishment.

—The Germans in the United States, according to the census of 1860, number 1,301,136, divided among the principal States as follows: New York, 256,252; Ohio, 168,210; Pennsylvania, 138,244; Illinois, 130,804; Wisconsin, 123,879; Missouri, 88,487; Indiana, 66,705. The Germans in the principal cities are distributed as follows: New York, 119,977; St. Louis, 50,510; Cincinnati, 43 931; Philadelphia, 43 639; Baltimore, 32,608; Chicago, 22,227; New Orleans, 19,729; Boston, 3,202.

—The Parisian velocipede has taken a new form and become aquatic. This latest idea consists of two canoes connected by an open framework, upon which is placed the seat of the individual bold enough to risk himself upon this apparatus. His feet repose upon two pedals, to which are attached movable floats; these close as the foot is drawn forward, and open on its being pushed back against the water. Waterproof boots are the indispensable accessories to an excursion upon one of these inventions.

—The territory of the United States, including the recently acquired colony of Alaski, it is stated, extends over four million square miles. The public lands, excluding Alaska, cover 1,465,468,800 acres, or 2,289,995 square miles. Alaska, including the barren rocks and ice fields; covers 369,529,600 acres, or 577,390 square miles, the two together making 1,834,998,400 acres, or 2,867,185 square miles. The population of the United States is estimated at present to reach thirty-nine millions of souls, and in 1870 will increase to forty-two millions.

—Since the recent earthquakes in California, the residents of those towns which were badly shaken up, manifest great alarm lest a repetition of those unpleasant sensations should occur. The rumbling of wagons in the street cause them to rush from their houses in terror. To allay these fears, the California papers assert that it is demonstrated by actual observation that it is the first shock only that does damage. If the first soock passes without breaking things, it shows that the interior fires have found vent, and that subsequent ones will "follow their leader," and pass harmlessly by.

—A distingue wedding took place in the church of the Unity, Boston, the other day, in the presence of a tremendous crowd. One effect that was very charming was the arrangement of flowers, the pulpit being entirely hidden by a miniature forest of tropical plants, with boquets of delicious flowers that perfumed the air. Another wedding at a different church (on the same day) also attracted the town. It had its novel features. Preceding the first bridesmaid and groomsman walked eight little girls from ten to six years of age, exquisitely dressed in muslin and Valenciennes blue and pink sashes, and carrying each a boquet of choice flowers.

—A letter from New Zealand, dated Oct. 28, gives particulars of a tidal wave which was observed at different points on the coast about that date, at Wellington. The tide kept rising and falling two or three times an hour, from low water to extreme high water. At Oamaru the tide rose and fell fifteen feet in fifteen minutes; and at Lyttleton it receded suddenly to six feet below extreme low-water level, and then came in with such a rush that it tore all the shipping away from the wharfs and caused tremenduous confusion and considerble damage. These demonstrations were followed by sharp earthquake shocks, which, however did but little damage, beyond frightening the people terribly.

—A late London letter says: No little sensation has been created here by the announcement of another "perversion," as it is called, to the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Henry John Pye, Rector of Clifton Campville, Staffordshire, and Prebendary of Hansaere, in Lichfield Cathedral, which livings are worth £950 a year has, with his wife, who is the only daughter of the Bishop of Oxford, gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. The Bishop has been plunged into great grief by the step thus taken by his daughter and son-in-law. It is not yet stated whether Mr. Pye intends to enter the Roman Catholic priesthood, in which case he would have to resign his wife, as he has already resigned his living.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County

Jas. P. Barr,....................Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Lare....................E. A. Myers.
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1868.

☞TO THE CAMPAIGN AND OTHER SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY POST.☜

The term of those who subscribed for the Campaign Post as well as a goodly number of other subscribers is about expiring and we embrace this opportunity to make some few suggestions.

The late contest shows that the Democratic party of the United States embrace a decided majority of the white citizens and would have elected its Presidential candidate, but for the operation of arbitrary restraints imposed by unconstitutional laws upon the right of free choice. This fact inspires confidence in the ultimate success of our cause and affords not a slight compensation for the sacrifices of the campaign. With such hosts already marshaled in array against the abuses under which the country is suffering, relief cannot be far off.

We are now entering upon an interesting period of public affairs. Congress reassembles in a few days, whose doings will soon give an indication of the principles and intended policy of the President elect. It is vain to speculate upon what these may be. Many hope that he will still retain his old Democratic leanings, nd that his influence will at once be thrown in favor of such restoration of the Union, as re-establishes the rights and perfect equality of the states under the Constitution. Action will also be taken at an early day on the greenback and bond question. The finances generally will probably be taken up for revision. The public expenditures must also attract immediate attention, and other questions, which deeply interest every citizen, must be acted upon. On the 4th of March comes the inaugural tion and the organization of the new Cabinet, and it is possible that an extra session of the Rump will be called.

In our own State the Legislature will meet in January, and shortly after the Democratic State Convention will assemble to place a Gubernatorial candidate in the field. It is highly probable that the present silly incumbent will be the Radical nominee, and with a man of known purity and ability as the standard bearer of the Democracy, we are bound to win.

We have thus referred to some of the important matters and occurences to take place in the immediate future, which interest every man as reasons for renewing subscriptions to the Post, where the records of passing events will be faithfully continued. The excellent reputation the Post has so justly won of being among the foremost, cheapest and best of newspapers will be maintained in all its departments.

Our terms are for single copies two dollars a year in advance, or; when ordered in clubs of five or over one dollar and fifty cents and no deviation from these terms will be made. We hope that all, including the many new readers we have made during the past few months will renew their subscriptions and aid us in furthering the principles of Democracy by adding new names to our list, as it is universally acknowledged that in no way can political organizations be better advanced than by the circulation of its newspapers.

The Weekly Post enjoys a larger circulation than any political paper published in Pennsylvania, but there is no good reason why it should not be double what it is and a little effort on the part of our friends will accomplish it.

Send along the names. Address the publishers.

Jas. P. Barr & Co.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gen. Grant prefers horse talk with Bonner to feasts at the Union League. ride behind Dexter is more pleasant than to be bored by office grabbers.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

A ruling party whose idea of liberty is not connected with honor and justice, are under the direction of no high principle, and are ever inflicting wrongs upon society. Their policy, proceeding from temporary expediency, or from evil impulses, has no steady constitution of freedom to direct it, and is usually, in effect, no more than the tyranny of the strongest faction; and factions in republics, have been in the past, and are now, full as capable as monarchs of the most cruel oppression and injustice. No monarch of the old world would dare to disorganize and reverse the order of society throughout whole provinces, in visiting vengeance upon subdued rebels composing a portion of their inhabitants, as has been unwisely and cruelly done by the dominant party here.

Our redemption from this misrule will finally come out of its spreading evils. At present its worst effects are sectional. But in the nature of things, they must extend to all portions of the country. Business will not revive owing to the industries of a large section being hindered by disorders and lack of security, occasioned by upsetting the natural relations of social orders. Heavy expenditures are incurred to maintain the forces requisite to inflict these wrongs upon States. The examples of injustice are infectious, extending demoralization, and losening the moral restraints that hold men in the straight path of duty. Extravagance and peculation waste the public treasure, and increasing taxation cripple the energies of the people, and move them to their only peaceful redress—to a change of rulers.

A party cannot confine the wrongs they inflict to one direction, or to one class of evils. The disposition to violate great principles of justice, in a single instance, is always conclusive evidence of inherent and pervading turpitude of character; and those who give evidence of depravity by one bad act, are unsafe depositories of any trust whatsoever. The reconstruction policy of Congress, after their resolution declaring the sole object of the war to be only to enforce obedience to the Constitution, is a scheme of national perfidy without a parallel in modern times. It has involved the disfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of intelligent citizens, and made the disgusting and infamous attempt to give the supreme control of States into the hands of the darkest conceivable ignorance and incompetence. A German paper at St. Louis. *The Anzeiger des Westens*, estimates the number disfranchised in Missouri alone, at over seventy thousand, and these composed of the most enterprising and useful citizens. This proportion of citizens thus outraged will hold throughout the Southern States, giving a total of more than five hundred thousand voters deprived of a franchise as valuable to their respective States as to themselves.

In a late number of the *Round Table* we find the following sensible views of this most atrocious policy, miscalled *Reconstruction*. That paper says it was "a scheme that meant that the Southern States, as they then existed and always had existed, should be suppressed; that the whites who would not consent to negro suffrage should be disfranchised by direct force of an act of Congress: that suffrage should be confered on the blacks by the same power, and that the State should thus become a new body of people, a majority of whom are destitute of even the rudiments of education, and are less fit for the right of suffrage than any corresponding population in any country of Christendom; if, indeed, there is any other population of a distinct race, situated in the midst of the intelligent and educated Caucasian races, and with which the negroes of our Southern States can be compared, governments that are based upon the most ignorant and degraded class, that class being an inferior race and being made by the disfranchisement of great numbers of the superior race, the actual holders of the political power, can possibly accomplish nothing but mischief.—The scheme could not have originated in any other motive than a design to obtain the political control of those States in the elections which relate to the offices of the federal government.

"The new governments, too, are started with the fundamental condition, imposed by their constitutions and enforced by the terms of their admission into the Union, that the universal suffrage shall never be changed. What a future, then is before those States! Bound forever—if the scheme is capable of lasting—to an irreversible and unchangeable condition of society, that condition being that gross ignorance and absolute poverty shall hold more political power than intelligence and property; that laws shall not be made by those who are best, but shall be made by those that are least qualified to make them; and that no man shall hold office or cast a vote who does not first take an oath that he believes in the social and political equality of races on which the hand of Heaven has stamped indelible marks of relative inferiority and superiority which have always been developed and always operated whenever they have been brought in contact."

Now such a monstrous violation of the laws or nature cannot stand. Evil, and evil only can come out of it. It taxes us at home; it prevents the revival of business; it requires for its continuance a military despotism, which cannot be maintained in one portion of our country without extending over the whole; it embitters sectional animosities, and relaxes that love for the government essential to its preservation; it is at war with the Constitution of our country, and violates all the sentiments of nature and principles of civil liberty; its operation is so abhorrent and oppressive that, unless rescinded, it must lead to further convulsions and endanger the national integrity; it is without a redeeming feature that can be defended on any principle of political economy; it is the vindictive offspring of malice, hatred, wrath and detestable fanaticism. and until it is repudiated, its nature, invincible and active for mischief, will keep the country in a continued agitation and block the way for the return of peace and prosperity. No one can be sincere in asking for peace who does not first pray for the deliverance of the country from this terrible provocation of war and bloodshed.

CHEERFUL BUT FLAT BROKE.

The Boston *Courier* don't feel much like giving up if we are to judge by the following:

> It is to be borne in mind that there is a deal of margin between mere levity and that good natured poilosophy which takes things as it finds them. The country has been in a more or less morbid state of mind for nearly eight years, and, although there is wrong and corruption enough around us and about us to keep alive the sense of indignation which we have been wont to express, we must give pause to excitement and look at matters more cooly, if only for the sake of recreation. By doing so, we compromise neither our position nor our principles. A new start is sometimes an advantage, and it cannot be denied that our misfortunes and our weakness have mislead us, time and again, into impracticable ways.
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> It is neither the duty, nor the best policy on the part of a minority, to make a purely factitious opposition to the majority. Opposition, to be efficient must be discriminative. It must not strike out blindly in the dark; animated only by spleen and anger. It must be self-possessed, conscientious, and just. Above all, it must have something positive to offer in lieu of that which it proposes to supplant. Negations are nothing by themselves. A thirsty people cannot be doled away from a pool of water, though it be never so muddy, by being told simply that it is muddy and not good for them. There must be a purer stream in the distance with good hope of reaching it. In short, invective is worn out. We must unite upon a distinct plan of relief, place it alongside of the wretched policy of the party in power and trust to the logic of events for ultimate success.
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> No sign of the times is more promising for the future of the Democratic party than the course of its organs since the election. They are of course too badly hurt for jigs and reels, but they do not play like muffled drums, nor give out funeral marches. The obsolete psalmody and partisan discord that used to gush forth spontaneously, and by a sort of verdant common consent, are abandoned for purer and more rational music. This music, ineed, represents a party. There is no mistaking its tones. But its tones are full and cheerful, and modulated to the occasion. They are at once both natural and national. The people of the South are not going to be sacrificed upon the altars of passion, and the Democratic press will look to it that they are not deceived as to the true nature of the situation. The Democratic party is a creature of life. It is as old as the hills. It will outlast the tempests. It is immortal. So much we may concede to sentiment. But it is also a shrewd, a practical, an every-day working organization which can illy afford the lackadiascial twaddle of those who are all for talk and no doing. We shall not be content to be still or idle, and we shall go into the next Congress with surer aims, closer organization; and a better temper than we have had these seven years of mortification and famine. It is good to be cheerful and trustful; for it costs nothing, and will carry one a long way upon a journey.

A scarecrow has been invented at Siabville down east of so hideous a character that the crows in the neighborhood are busily engaged in bringing back the corn they stole last summer.—*Exchange.*

Could a similar invention, applicable to human depredators, be stuck up at Washington, the whiskey thieves, army contractors, shoddy jobbers, and general plunderers, would at once bring back enough to pay off the national debt with a large surplus in the treasury for distribution among the States.

The *Evening Express*, of Washington City, publishes the communication signed "An Old Democrat," which appeared last week in the Lycoming *Standard*, recommending our esteemed fellow-citizen, General Cass, for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in the approaching campaign, and subjoins the following just comment:

> The reputation of General George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, is not confined to his own State of Pennsylvania, but is national. He has been held for years in the highest esteem by the ablest men of the Democratic party, and we feel sure that the Governorship of the old Keystone could not be bestowed upon any man who would give more satisfaction to the Democraric party everywhere than George W. Cass.

The Radicals are puzzled to know how they are to frame an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that will reach the negroes, and yet leave out the Indians and the Chinese. All these classes are *colored*, a term used by the fanatics because they all feel that the word *negro* is disgraceful. If they would inquire into the matter, they would find the reason why *negro* is not as respectable as *Caucasian* to be entirely owing to the difference in the races—the one is redolent of ignorance, stupidity and unprogressive barbarism, whilst the other expresses every thing great, beautiful, assured, improving and desirable to be found in humanity. Thus the very terms they incontinently use betray the falseness of their talk about the equality of races.

DEATH OF ROSSINI.

The death of Rossini, the greatest of modern composers of music, was announced by our cable telegrams of yesterday, and occurred in Paris on Saturday last.

Joachim Rossini was born in Pesaro, near Bologna, February 29, 1792. His parents were members of a strolling theatrical company, and at ten years of age he was able to accompany his father, who belonged to the orchestra.

Under a music teacher he subsequently developed a fine soprano voice, of great purity and compass, and could sing at sight any piece of music placed before him. He was employed for several years in the Bologna churches, and in 1807 entered the Lyceum of that city, under the instruction of Padre Mattei.

He tired of this and determined, after studying night and day for a length of time the principal opera writers, German and Italian, especially Mozart, to attempt authorship himself. He was eighteen when he brought out his first dramatic work called "The Bliss of Matrimony," performed in the theatre in Venice. Demetrius and Polybyus having been produced in Rome first on the stage in 1811.

In 1812 he composed five other operas, and all but one, the "Happy Trick," were failures. In the next year three others followed, one of them "Tancredi" which excited an enthusiasm without a parallel in the history of music, and which in less than three years found its way into every musical theatre of Europe and America.

Then in 1813, came out the "Italian in Algiers," equally fine with "Tancredi" and still popular. "Aurelius in Palmyra;" "Turk in Italy," and in 1815 "Elizabeth Queen of England," for the St. Charles theatre of Naples, and soon after appeared in the carnival season of 1816, the world wide laughable opera of the "Barber of Seville," which with all its delightful music was composed in eight days!

In 1816-17 he composed Othello The Thieving Magpie, (Gazza Ladra) the first remarkable for forcible style; the second for the florid and the ornamental. His "Moses in Egypt" came next—a grand effort of genius. Then, rapidly afterwards, "Lady of the Lake," "Mohamet the Second," and "Zelmira," all showing an increase of harmony and effect over their predecessors, until 1823, he took leave of the Italian stage with the most gorgeous of his works up to that time, the opera of "Semiramis."

In this year he married Madame Colbran, of the St. Charles, Naples, a singer for whom many of his principal parts were composed, and with her, in 1824, he visited London, where he realized $10,000, derived from their concerts, at enormous prices of admission.

For seven years after this he directed the Italian Opera in Paris. For three years nothing appeared from his pen, except the "Journey to Rheims" and "Count Ory," and strange to say, after a long period of indolence, he composed, what, for its serious style, and beautiful melodies, is considered his masterpiece, the famous "William Tell." In 1830 he lost his situation as inspector of operas under Charles X. by the dethronement of that monarch, but remained several years afterwards in Paris. In 1836 he retired to a villa near Bologna, where he resided for twenty ars, resisting all temptations to write for the stage, lest he might endanger his reputation by producing inferior works. Since 1857, we are not posted as to his compositions, or what they may have been if any. His compositions were forty in number. One of his pieces we forgot to mention in its order. The whole world has heard the "Stabat Mater," which for variety and richness of its melodies unique of its kind to all other compositions. "Tancred," for the commencement of his career, and "Stabat Mater," for the last, or nearly so, of Rossini, completes a fame which has been always fresh before the world for nearly three-quarters of a century.

We Leave the ungrateful task of denunciation of our Minister to Paraguay, to the Republican organs. He is a Washburne, as explosive as a keg of powder. When our flag was insulted by our own people, nothing short of instant and abject submission would satisfy his courageous nature. Fire and sword, pestilence and famine, were engaged when Southern rebels were in question, but he is willing to act the part of a Booth, in assassination, and the stars and stripes to be insulted without resistance, in a foreign land. In view of the influence of the Washburne family, will the Fortieth Congress dare disgrace him?

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

We would remind our Campaign subscribers that with our issue of December 5th (two numbers more) their subscriptions will terminate, and in order to insure the regular continuance of the Weekly visits of the Post, their subscriptions should be renewed *without delay and names and moneys should be sent to this office before the expiration of their time.*

There is a movement on foot to increase the salary of the President to $100,000 per annum. This is done by the sycopants around Gen. Grant, not by his friends, for the purpose of manulating the spoils of his administration. The Constitution forbids the increase of salary for the benefit of the incumbent, and the attempt to increase it at this session of Congress, before General Grant takes the oath of office, is but a trick. The spirit of the Constitution is that an increase of salary can only be made without the knowledge of the party to be benefited. But that is not the case. Those who want to dive deepest into the Treasury will be foremost in pressing this extravagant proposition, at the same time hypocritically denouncing extravagance, and pretending to the people they want peace and economy in public affairs. Does anybody think if Horatio Seymour had been elected President, this Congress would have increased the salary four times its present amount? General Grant has received more furnished brown-stone front houses, and large private contributions, than any other public man in America, but we are somewhat mistaken in his character if he does not repudiate this last truckling dodge to his favor.

JUDGE READ.

This unscrupulous partisan Judge who has dragged the judicial ermine through the mire, to serve the miserable tricksters of the Radical wing of the Republican party, has not entirely succeeded in convincing even those he endeavored to serve, that his conduct was justifiable. His was an overdose. The whole bar repudiates his logic, and the public must despise the motives which could induce a Judge of the Supreme Bench to act as he has done. We reproduce the opinion of the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, a Republican paper, on this Judge's conduct:

> We cannot afford to make the law a partisan instrument, and Judge Read's opinion has done the Republican party no service. The Republican journals which applaud it cannot have considered the matter carefully. The *Evening Telegraph* believes that, when "the crisis comes," Judge Read will be supported by the Legislature, and "trusts" that a majority of his colleagues will agree with him. What is that crisis? Plainly, that Judge Read stands in danger of the condemnation of the whole bar, and that his opinion will be pronounced contrary to the fundamental principles of law. We regret that the mistake has been made, but we cannot be a party to it. The Republican party is not to be held responsible for this great error, by which it was intended it should profit.

The Scramble over the prospective spoils, grows interesting to disinterested beholders. Overweening love of office seems to be the chief characteristic of the Republican party. Office is sought with an avidity which cannot be reconciled with any other theory than that it pays better than anything else. No one pretends that he is to be confined to the legal salary that time has passed, when a man accepted public trusts to administer them honestly. It is only within a few years since the Republican party has had unchecked sway, that corruption has been charged upon the Congress of the Nation. It is now tainted as bad as any of the State Legislatures. The higher officers of the Government use their official position to plunder the public purse, share in contracts, and wink at fraud. This cannot last always, and the people preserve their freedom.

Jenkins is about and kept busy in reporting General Grant. Fifteen minutes past nine o'clock took a mutton chop with Greeley. Chops done brown. Immediately afterwards his Private Secretary handed the General a match with which to light a cigar; after which the General was busily engaged in listening to the great *Tribune* bore. The General and Mrs. Grant desired to do some shopping; one up, 'tother down Broadway; one to Stewart's to buy a web of merino for the girls, the other to Devlin's to rig out the boys; then a cocktail with Bonner, a drive in the Central Park, admired some dogs, then another cocktail, and then—Jenkins rushes off to the agent of the Associated Press, and the country must suffer naseau at breakfast wherever a Republican paper is admitted within doors. Spare us from such stuff.

> What does brother Barr of the Pittsburgh *Post*, think of *Planchette* by this time, eh?—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

We can only say to brother Pauley, that we are firmly convinced Planchette is the offspring of the Devil, who is the father of lies, and has already sent many to the insane asylum. When it wrote persistently that Seymour would be elected President the "old boy" knew what he was about. He was only diverting attention from his own operations, being engaged on the other side. Having accomplished his purpose in the political line, perhaps we shall hear of him, through Planchette, in some other direction. Our serious advice is, never consult Planchette. It is calculated to do mischief; never any good.

If Secretary M'Culloch and Bureau Rollins have agreed as to supervisors, we may expect the appointment of a late "Brigadier" in the army, very soon, for Western Pennsylvania. When it is announced, we shall have something to say as to his recommendations, and the date of the application for place. We have copies on hand, and rather covet the opportunity to present them. Let them laugh who win.

PENNSYLVANIA---OFFICIAL.

Below will be found a statement of the official vote by counties for Governor in 1866, and Auditor General and President in 1868:

COUNTIES.	VOTE OF 1866. *Governor.*		VOTE OF 1868. *Aud. Gen.*		VOTE OF 1868. *President.*	
	Clymer, D.	Geary, R.	Boyle, D.	Hartranft, R.	Seymour, D.	Grant, R.
Adams	3126	2910	3174	2832	3170	2917
Allegheny	12795	20511	14923	23880	14671	25487
Armstrong	3078	3758	3459	3987	3412	4082
Beaver	2385	3310	2675	3540	2624	3648
Bedford	2835	2591	3019	2625	2898	2587
Berks	13288	7121	13924	7413	13973	7917
Blair	2768	3520	3183	3841	3066	3986
Bradford	3091	7134	3863	7612	3538	7768
Bucks	7390	6805	7838	6981	7613	7085
Butler	3061	3544	3292	3723	3256	3808
Cambria	3295	2643	3587	2849	3558	2935
Cameron	303	374	441	537	394	508
Carbon	2339	1906	2772	2129	2745	2188
Chester	6221	8500	6658	8850	6490	9178
Centre	3565	3090	3765	3348	3649	3429
Clarion	2813	1776	2956	1908	2928	1998
Clinton	2337	1754	2765	1992	2582	2056
Clearfield	2786	1650	3037	1895	3096	1974
Columbia	3583	1965	4058	2077	4022	2143
Crawford	4969	6714	5390	7026	5455	7322
Cumberland	4567	4030	4433	3801	4594	4171
Dauphin	4301	5691	4538	6190	4397	6507
Delaware	2262	3647	2764	4016	2616	4166
Erie	3951	7237	4531	7702	4555	8007
Elk	916	376	1054	568	1119	568
Fayette	4359	3569	4772	3745	4608	3792
Franklin	4106	4278	4278	4321	4171	4451
Fulton	1055	775	1113	782	1107	802
Forest	76	100	348	352	294	355
Greene	3230	1699	3374	1722	3301	1809
Huntingdon	2239	3248	2498	3473	2179	3417
Indiana	2109	4458	2301	4842	2223	4809
Jefferson	1912	2015	2094	2076	2068	2146
Juniata	1814	1516	1863	1467	1753	1473
Lancaster	8592	14592	8570	15313	8513	15792
Lawrence	1416	3560	1716	3891	1647	3789
Lebanon	2696	4194	2858	4267	2858	4345
Lehigh	5731	4159	6305	4733	6321	5004
Luzerne	12387	8733	13420	9992	14303	10723
Lycoming	4448	3871	5031	4680	4839	4713
Mercer	3757	4410	4177	4793	4078	4979
M'Kean	714	877	809	983	730	1028
Mifflin	1835	1725	1828	1858	1807	1846
Monroe	2699	705	2789	735	2915	802
Montgomery	8342	7286	8905	7918	8803	8082
Montour	1523	1131	1683	1194	1697	1269
N'thampton	6870	3859	7701	4452	7762	4791
N'thumb'r'd	3829	3360	4146	3694	4240	3825
Perry	2495	2581	2526	2570	2416	2664
Philadelphia	48817	54205	60808	60633	55173	60985
Pike	1085	360	1269	338	1313	370
Potter	620	1346	811	1604	693	1703
Schuylkill	10514	8793	9538	8192	9428	8706
Snyder	1826	1972	1343	1865	1318	1929
Somerset	1759	3062	1809	3195	1779	3261
Sullivan	761	436	843	461	851	473
Susquehan'a	2981	4429	3377	4082	3392	4582
Tioga	1628	4791	2051	5410	1951	5549
Union	1287	1991	1340	2054	1277	2081
Venango	3492	4409	3761	4431	3774	4759
Warren	1572	2687	1882	2990	1757	3020
Washington	4712	4977	4948	4946	4867	5051
Wayne	2883	2357	3397	2698	3539	2909
Westmorel'd	6113	5046	6569	5335	6360	5285
Wyoming	1499	1408	1765	1549	1766	1623
York	8780	5896	9006	6053	9094	6449

1866—Geary's total vote....................307,274
Clymer's " " 290,096

Geary's majority.................. **17,178**

1868—Hartranft's total vote...............331,416
Boyle's " " 321,739

Hartranft's majority............... **9,677**

1868—Grant's total vote.................. 342,280
Seymour's total vote............ 313,382

Grant's majority..................**28,898**

☞Several election districts were thrown out in Philadelphia, which accounts for the falling off in the Democratic vote at the November election in that city.

The Money King.

The cable informs us of the death of Baron James Rothchild, on Sunday last in Paris. The deceased was the sole surviving son of Mayer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the dynasty which has now for sixty years exercised an important influence, and for half a century ruled with all but absolute sway, in the money markets of the world. The history of the house is probably well known to most of our readers. Mayer Anselm, born at Frankfort, in 1743, educated for a rabbi, but for some time employed in a Hanoverian banking house, and afterward settled in Frankfort, where he became banker for the Elector of Hesse, first became known as a negotiator of loans in 1792, when he raised the funds to ransom his native city from threatened sack of the French army. In 1806 when his old patron the Elector of Hesse, was driven from his States by Napoleon, the Rothschilds became the custodians of $5,000,000 in silver, the property of that prince, and were allowed to retain the money, without interest, for eight years, and afterward until 1823 at two per cent. The elder Rothschild died in Frankfort, 1812. He left five sons. The eldest, Anselm, who was born in 1783, and died in 1855, was his father's partner and successor, but associated with him his brothers, each of whom was established in one of the European capitals. Solomon, born in 1774, took charge of the business in Vienna, and also died in 1855. Nathan Mayer, born in 1777, settled in London in 1798, and was generally esteemed the ablest financier of the family. He died in 1836, and his son, Baron Nathan Lionel de Rothschild, succeeded him, and has been for many years the leading active partner of the house.

Charles, born in 1788, the fourth son of Mayer Anselm, settled in Naples and died in 1855. His successor was recognized as a partner in the firm until two or three years ago, when, at a family council, it was decided that the Neapolitan family should cease to hold an active interest in the affairs of the house. James, now deceased, the youngest son of the founder, was born May 5, 1791, estsblished himself in Paris, and has been, since 1855, the senior member. The five brothers, while they lived, constituted a single firm, and members of their families, of the second and third generations, were from time to time admitted into the firm, in which there have been no other changes except by death, save only in the case of the decendants of Charles, of Naples, whose withdrawal was mentioned above. The business of the house has been for many years mainly confined to transactions in government loans. One of these in 1813 won for the five brethers baronial titles from the Emperor of Austria. As an illustration of the magnitude of their business, it is stated that in a period of twelve years, they negotiated loans to the amount of $461,000,000 as follows: England, $300,000,900; Austria, $50,000,000; Prussia, $40,000,000; France, $80,000,000; Naples, $50,000,000; Russia, $25,000,000 Brazil, $10,000,000, and to other States, $4,800,000.

The Supreme influence of the house in matters of finance has been unquestioned, and its members have associated on almost equal terms with the sovereigns of the great nations of Europe. They have followed royal examples, too, in their alliances, having made so general a rule to intermarry within their own circle, that it was recently mentioned as a remarkable fact that a cadet of the house condescended to a marriage with some scion of the French nobility.

With the official returns from all the counties but two the total vote of New York foots up 848,278, of which 419,556 are for Grant, and 428,722 for Seymour. Seymour's majority is 9,166. Hoffman's majority is 27,322. The official vote of New York City is returned as follows: Seymour, 108,316; Grant, 47,702.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Parliamentary Elections.

A Reported Liberal Majority.

LONDON, November 17.—The Parliamentary elections which continued to day, have been favored with good weather. So far as is yet known the Liberals have elected one hundred and forty-seven members; a gain of thirty, while the Conservatives have sixty a gain of eight. The following are elected: Charles Gilpin, a Liberal from Northampton Borough; Rt. Hon. J. G. Goschin, a Liberal from London; Antsin Henry Laird, a Liberal from Southwark; John Bright, a Liberal from Manchester; Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, a Liberal from Greenwich; John Laird, a Liberal from Birkenhead; Acton Smee, a Liberal from the Tower Hamlets; Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell, Liberal, from Oxford City; Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, from Oxford City; George John Shaw Lefonte, Liberal, from Reading; Wm. Edward Forster Liberal, from Bradford; Samuel Whitbread, Liberal, from Bedford; James Starsfeld, Jr., Liberal, from Halifax; Lord Mayor of London, Lawrence, Liberal, from Lambeth; Sir Roundell Palmer, Liberal, from Richmond; Arthur John Otway, Liberal, from Chatham; Viscount Bury, Liberal, from Berwick, Samuel Morley, Liberal, from Bristol; Edmund Beals, Liberal, from the Tower of Hamlets; Alex. William Kinglake, Liberal, from Bridgewater; Jno. Coleridge, Liberal, from Exeter; Edgar Bowring, Liberal, from Exeter; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Liberal, from Whitby; Henry Fawcett, Liberal, from Brighton; Hugh Culling Eardly Childers, Liberal, from Pontefract; Thomas Bayley Potter, Liberal, from Rochdale; Lord George Charles Godden Lennox, Liberal, from Lymington; Lord Henry George Charles Gordon Lennox, Liberal, from Chichester; Sir R. P. Collier, Liberal, from Plymouth. The following have been defeated: John Stuart Mills, Liberal, for Westminster; Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschilds, Liberal, for London; John Arthur Roebuck, Liberal for Sheffield; Mr. Bradlaugh, Liberal, for Northampton; Stephen Gazelle, Liberal, for Portsmouth; Mr. E. Mill, Liberal, for Bradford; Mr. Gifford, Conservative, for Cardiff; the Attorney General, Conservative, for Exeter; Anthony Trollope, Liberal, for Beverly.

The workingmen's candidates have been badly beaten.

The Liberals carry Edinburg, Glasgow, Birmingham, Sheffield and Bristol. The Tories carry Blackburn:

Riots have occurred in Birmingham. Some of the shops have been sacked. At last accounts the police and the mob were fighting.

The election in Belfast has been postponed in consequence of the riots and the troops occupy the town.

LONDON, November 17—Midnight.—Additional particulars show the election of the following: Sir R. A. Glass, Conservative, from Bewdely; Sir John Somerset Packington, Conservative, from Droitwich; William Buckley Hughes, Liberal, from Carnavon District; Sir Robert Peel, Liberal, from Tamworth. The following have been defeated: Mason Jones, Liberal, for Boston; Ralph Bernal Osborne, Liberal, for Nothingham. Leeds and Manchester return two Liberals. The Tories carry Salford. London is doubtful, but it is thought that three Liberals have been chosen and two are certainly elected. The total footings up to this time are: Liberals, 207, a gain of 45; Tories, 77, a gain of 22. In Bristol much damage has been done by the roughs. The Tory Committee rooms were demolished, the inns sacked, the liquor drunk or thrown into the street and many persons injured, two seriously. At last accounts the mob was dispersing. At Bolton there was an Irish riot and many persons were wounded. The riot act was read and the troops called out, when order was restored.

BERLIN, November 17.—Baron Von Der Heidt, Minister of Finance, officially announces that Count Bismarck will resume his seat in that body some time in December.

LONDON, November 18.—The morning *Herald* says: Whatever sentence the ministry may meet hereafter, the verdict was not against them yesterday. On the contrary, the party now in power, has been able to command the government for two years, though in a minority, and it is now less than before. The Conservative gains more than counterbalance the Conservative losses. London city, which is entitled to four members of Parliament, has so far elected three of the four of the Liberal candidates. Richard Baggally, Conservative, is defeated in Herford. Later returns show that Edmund Beals, Liberal candidate for Lower Hamlets, has been defeated.

LONDON, November 18.—Dispatches from Bombay state that the war in Northern India has ended.

LONDON, November 18.—Midnight.—All the returns received up to this hour show that the Liberals have so far elected 238 members, against 60 seats, and the Conservatives have elected 125 with a gain of 30. Sir Daniel Gooch, Conservative, has been returned from Cricklade. Dublin re-elects her members in the last House.

PARIS, November 18.—Letters from Madrid report that great agitation prevails throughout Spain.

LONDON, November 18.—W. H. Russell, (Bull Run Russell) Liberal Conservative, was defeated in Chelsea; Thos. Milner Gibson, Liberal, was defeated from Ashlow, under Lynn; Lord Stanley, present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is elected from Lynn. Regis Chelsea returns two Liberals—Sir H. Hoare and Mr. H. Dilke; Southampton returns two Conservatives—Messrs Russell Guerney and R. M. Hoare; Dublin returns two Conservatives—four ran; Liverpool has elected Mr. Graves and Lord Landon, both Conservatives, and one out of two Liberal candidates—Edward Pleydell; Bouverie, Liberal, is elected from Kilmarnock.

It is understood that if Mr. Gladstone is declared elected from Southwest Lancashire, the Liberals will run John Stuart Mill in Greenwich, where he will be sure of an election.

MEMPHIS.

Circular Letter of Governor Clayton of Arkansas—Martial Law Subject to the Whims of Sheriffs.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, November 17.—The *Avalanche* will publish to-morrow the following from Governor Clayton, of Arkansas:

Circular letter to the Sheriff and other County officers:

I have transmitted to your county, copies of my proclamation, declaring martial law in certain counties of this State. The election being over, the time has now arrived when the State Government must sustain itself at the point of the beyonent, if necessary. The American people have, by overwhelming majorities, declared in favor of the validity of the reconstruction measures, and the Governor acts upon them, under the authority of the United States, and in deference to the decision of the people. We ask for help from abroad, but we must show a willingness to help ourselves. The enemies of the State Governments are demoralized by the effects of the stunning blow received on the 3d instant. Now is the auspicious time for officers of the Government, State, county and municipal, aided by loyal people, to recover their lost authority, and by one grand, thorough effort, establish order permanently in this State. It is the intention of the Executive to lend every energy towards the accomplishment of this desired end. If the officers in the various departments of the State and the law abiding people will but heartily second him in his efforts it will be accomplished. I therefore urge upon the officers of your county to put forth united and determined efforts for the enforcement of the law and towards bringing criminals to punishment. You must make your authority respected, or bring on an open issue. If, after making vigorous attempts, you fail, then martial law will be extended to your country and upon the heads of the people thereof. Dreadful responsibility must rest. You are requested to perfect the organization of the militia in your county. If the loyal people do not volunteer in the State Guard, a reserve militia must be organized. When called upon you must furnish your quota of militia to operate in other portions of the State. Urge upon the citizens not to act upon their own opinions against the authorities. The general plan is determined upon, and all must render cheerful assent in order to make it successful. Warn the people against unauthorized interference in the affairs in other counties, and report promptly all matters of importance.

(Signed) POWELL CLAYTON,
Governor.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Antietam Cemetery—A New Iron Boat Launched.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—The Board of Trustees of Antietam Cemetery, met to-day. Present, Messrs. Jay, of New York; Boult, of Maryland; Settet, of Wisconsin; Craimmer, of West Virginia; Carman, of New York; and Grimshaw, of Delaware. The Board suspended the consideration of the whole subject of the burial of the Confederate dead, until the annual meeting at Washington, on the 9th of December.

A new city boat was launched this afternoon. Her motive power is twenty per cent. greater than the boat used last year. She is built of iron, and cost $15,000. She will be ready for service about the first of the year.

CINCINNATI.

Election of Officers for the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, November 18.—The stockholders of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad Company met here to-day and elected the following Directors: John King and C. Oliver O'Donnell, of Baltimore; H. C. Lord, Kinnor Garrard and John Donnell Smith, of Cincinnati; W. H. Oldham, of Marietta; and William T. McClintock, of Chillicothe. John King, Jr., of Baltimore, was elected President; T. W. Kilvert, Secretary; John Donnell Smith, Treasurer; and Waddell, Chief Engineer.

A girl, named Maria Gaines, was burned to death, while lighting a fire, at the Two Mile House, near Sedamsville, this morning.

RICHMOND

Important Legal Decision—The Judiciary in a Quandary.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

RICHMOND, VA., November 17.—In the United States Court, this morning, the trial of a habeas corpus case commenced, in which the counsel for Coras Griffin, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a white man, asks his release on the ground that Judge Shelley, who held the Court, was ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The decision of this case will affect nearly all the Judges in the Southern States, and make void or confirm all legal business transactions by them since the proclamation announcing the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment.

CONNECTICUT.

Official Election Returns—Grant's Majority 2,934.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HARTFORD, November 18.—The Board of Canvassers counted the votes for Presidential electors to-day. The town of Brooklyn, which gave 109 majority for Grant, failed to return the vote to the office of the Secretary of State. The total vote was 98,947, of which Grant received 50,995, and Seymour 47,952; Grant's majority is 3,043. Throwing out the vote of Brooklyn, the officially declared majority will be 2,934.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:—Few of our citizens, who do not live in or near the valley of the Monongahela, know the immense advantages and the daily benefits our city derives from it. Throughout its entire length it teems with products indispensable, to civilized man, the annual value of which is counted in tens of millions. Our country could better afford to do without the golden yield of California than to dispense with the various products so constantly and bountifully distributed over the west and southwest from the busy, quiet little valley of the Monongahela. DARBY, the gazetter, pronounced it the richest valley on the face of the globe and no one knew better where the earth's riches were.

As the boat leaves the first lock on the "slack-water," the explorer finds Coal Railways on either side, pouring forth in unremitting and apparently inexhaustible quantities, the best bituminous coal in the world, the article known as "Pittsburgh Coal" from Canada to Cuba, and from St. Louis to New York. For more than sixty miles, coal-roads, and tipples, and cars for loading coal, and boats and barges for carrying coal, may be seen, sometimes at distances of one or two hundred yards from each other, and rarely so far apart as to prevent you from seeing two or three at any time from the boat as she steams along. Then the valley abounds with sandstone for building, and white sand for glass making, and limestone, and iron ore, and fire clay, and oak timbers and of course where enterprise and skill find such amazing wealth of manufacturing material, there are glass manufactories, and boat yards, and brickyards, and iron furnaces, and coke ovens, and potteries, and the numerous minor branches that depend upon these leading operations. There are several salt wells, too, and many oil wells, at the mouth of Dunkard creek.

The beautiful and well cultivated lands along this delightful river, are as fruitful of wealth in their degree as are the rugged and rock ribbed hills which divide the distance on either shore. All the cereals grow in abundance, and some of the most complete and extensive mills and distilleries in the country are here to be found. To supply the world with the "Monongahela whiskey" of commerce, has been a right claimed by the people of this valley, always; and once they were foolish enough to make rebels of themselves in that behalf. Surely, if you would seek for a people who could excel in the business, it is here you should look for them. Apples, pears, plums and peaches, and, indeed, all other fruits that flourish in our latitude, are as abundant and excellent in this valley as in any part of Pennsylvania.

But the people of this favored region complain that their unequaled resources are not and cannot be properly developed, chiefly for the want of rail-road facilities, and for the want of more dams on the river Morgantown, at least. This useful improvement now reaches to a short distance so that the "slackwater" can be extended to below New Geneva, about ninety miles from Pittsburgh.

Those aforesaid dams will be useful and profitable, even if the railroad projected for the south side of the river, from Pittsburgh, say to Morgantown, should be finished next year. Of course all attainable means of travel will be needed, and we should be gratified to see them all completed. But the dams are needed first and most, and will cost the least; and we have high authority for saying that you can pay a small debt easier than you can a large one. Therefore, the dams *might* be built, even if the railroad could not be achieved, by reason of the great amount of the cost. And as this Monongahela valley traffic naturally belongs to Pittsburgh, it behooves Pittsburgh to take heed that it be not diverted from her. If she will act promptly, and come forward with liberal hand to the aid of *all* the projects that have been started with a view of saving this mighty traffic to her, she will prevent the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from making a branch from Fairmount down as far as that corporation may find it profitable to come with a branch road. It should be seen to in time. To help to build two dams more and to aid in making the fourteen miles of rail road between Uniontown and New Geneva, would seem to be a cheap way to save this trade, even if no more work be done.

In this little old town of Geneva, which is about at the head of steamboat navagation on this valley, ALBERT GALLATIN established the first glass-house ever set up west of the mountains. He settled at a beautiful farm, one mile above, in 1786, which he named "Friendship Hill." Aside from the unequaled beauty of the place and the richness of the country, we can scarcely see at this day why he chose it for a residence. But he lived and labored there for himself and for his adopted country for more than half a century. He removed to New York in 1830, and his fine domain has fallen into most worthy and honorable hands. It was purchased some years ago by the Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, who for many years represented the district embracing Fayette county, in Congress, and who is equally distinguished for his commanding talents and for his staunch democracy. The venerable GALLATIN could not have chosen, if he had been free to choose, a more deserving and proper successor. The memories that cluster around the fine old mansion, and all the mementos of its former owner will not fade nor fall into decay in Mr. D's generous and hospitable hands.

It is a matter of surprise that a history of the Monongahela valley, worthy of its present and advancing importance, and commemorative of the stirring scenes enacted within and around its borders, should not have been written ere this. Every shire in England, and almost every shire town, has its own local chronicler. There is a "History of Wyoming Valley, and a "History of Pittsburgh," and the Monongahela Valley has a history of its own certainly as well worth preserving as any of them all. We know at least two gentlemen who are fitted for the task, and one of these, if we mistake not, has already prepared some papers on the "Monongahela of Old." Why can he not complete them and give them to the press? We are sure it will be a contribution to the meagre historical literature of this country that would entitle him to popular thanks and bring him solid remuneration.

O. P. Q.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mrs. Surratt's Innocence—Reasons for Pardoning the Dry Tortugas Prisoners, &c.

The New York *World* publishes a lengthy letter from Baltimore, giving some curious and interesting details, going to show not only Mrs. Surratt's guiltlessness of any participation in the plot for the murder of the late President Lincoln, but the impossibility of her having had any knowledge of it. The writer also adduces strong argument to show that Dr. Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin, Spangler and John H. Surratt had no foreknowledge of the assassination, and, of course, neither of these parties had anything whatever to do with it. He argues that if the statements made prove true it would seem effectually, that John Wilkes Booth, the acknowledged head and front of the conspiracy, only made up his mind to the rash deed a few hours before it was perpetrated. On the Good Friday during the evening of which the President was killed, Booth rose at an unusually late hour, and breakfasted with a young lady guest at the National Hotel. He then walked leisurely to the house of Mrs. Surratt, the writer surmises for the purpose of making inquiry in reference to John H. Surratt, who was then in Elmira, New York, and who was a warm, particular friend. Here he met and conversed a short time with Mrs. Surratt, who, as Booth left, took her unfortunate ride with Weichman to Surrattsville, for the purpose of collecting certain moneys due her, whereby she could cancel claims on her estate held by the executors of the estate of the late Charles B. Calvert. Booth, up to this time, it is assumed, had not determined on the assassination, and this was the last he saw of Mrs. Surratt on earth. After leaving the house of Mrs. Surratt the writer of the *World* thus describes the movements of Booth:

Thence he took the easy, careless, graceful stride which was one of the characteristics of his street appearance, up Pennsylvania avenue, and thence to Ford's Theatre, to get his letters. At the theatre, Harry Ford, brother of the proprietor, thought to have a joke with Booth, being on the best of terms with him and said:

"John, the President is going to be here to-night with General Grant. They've got General Lee here as a prisoner, and he's coming, too. We're going to put him in an opposite box."

At the same moment Harry Ford handed Booth a letter enclosed in a long envelope, addressed to him. Booth broke the seal, remarking in a careless sort of tone. "O! no, they haven't got Lee a prisoner; they certainly would not bring him to Washington."

It was only an hour or two before a messenger had come from the White House to the theatre to say that the President and Gen. Grant, with Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Grant, would visit the theatre that evening. At that hour, when the messenger came with this announcement, Booth must have been about getting out of bed or at breakfast; and Booth had already seen Mrs. Surratt, and as she was then bowling along in a buggy towards Surrattsville, and as she was not to, and did not return to Washington till nearly or after dusk, the case endeavored to be made out against her on the trial—that she went to Surrattsville on Booth's errand, with forknowledge of his purpose to undertake the assassination at the theatre that evening—collapses. In the first place, Booth had no possible means of knowing, nor is it supposed that he knew, anything about the purpose of Mr. Lincoln to attend the evening performance, until he visited the theatre at this time and heard the news from Harry Ford's tongue.

The writer then goes on to give the movements of Booth after leaving the theatre. He first went to the Kirkwood House, walking much faster than was his usual custom. Here, it is supposed, he met Atzerot, who, with Payne and Harold, are known to have been in the previous plot to abduct the President and carry him to Richmond. After this visit to the Kirkwood House Booth was not seen on foot during the afternoon. It is there the plan was probably arranged. Atzerott was to take the life of Vice President Johnson; Payne was to slaughter Secretary Seward, and Booth undertook to attend to both the President and General Grant.

Booth's whereabouts, between his leaving the Kirkwood House and his second appearance at Ford's Theatre at night, were never conjectured. One clue alone has been afforded to them. Payne stated in prison before his execution that they met again; that some doubt arose, and that it was not until 8 o'clock that night the final resolve was made. Harold was appointed to conduct Booth along the route beyond Washington. The visit to Dr. Mudd was made solely at the suggestion of Herold, to have Booth's broken ankle set and tied with splints. The doctor's house was a considerable distance from the direct line of escape. Booth and Harold arrived late at night, when Booth explained to the doctor that he was hurt by being thrown from his horse. He remained after the doctor had attended to his ankle, to have a crutch made, and then left. When he had finished with his patient, Dr. Mudd quitted the room and did not see Booth near enough to speak with him again; but observed him at a distance leaving the place with Herold.

Arnold (now under sentence for life) was at the time of the assassination, and had been for weeks, employed in a sutler's store at Fortress Monroe. There is no trace of any correspondence and no evidence of an interview between Arnold and Booth during the month of April—O'Laughlin, (now dead,) whom a barber, at the trial of J. H. Surratt swore Booth had called "Mac," was employed in Baltimore, but was in Washington on business the day of the assassination. His movements were perfectly accounted for by some officers of the navy. Spangler was at and about the theatre. His admiration for Mr. Lincoln, and his innocence of the complicity or knowledge in Booth's plan, are firmly believed in by everybody who knew him. He was not even arrested for several days.

The *World*, in referring to the letter of its correspondent, says:

"President Johnson, not less certainly than every other fair-minded citizen, must be deeply interested in seeing that the one reparation which can be afforded to persons so indefinitely wronged is promptly made. He cannot have forgotten that, on the morning of the fatal 7th of July, 1865, a young girl, Anna Surratt by name, came a suppliant to the White House and threw herself prone upon the steps beneath its portico and vainly besought permission to enter and plead to him for her mother's life. He cannot have forget how his enemies, who did not hesitate in the passion of that time to bruit the fool-hardy but terrible insinuation that he, the Vice-President, had abetted the assissin who made the President's chair his seat, also openly charged that his refusal of mercy to Mrs. Surratt and these prisoners was inspired by personal fear. Nor can he forget that his best friends regretted at the time, and have never ceased to sorrow, that his magnanimity did not at once impel him to stay the course of slaughter and injustice which swept an innocent off the scaffold and four innocent men into disgraceful servitude. What is there now to prevent President Johnson from instituting an inquiry into a matter so notorious as this, and vindicating this woman's memory for her children's and the nation's sake, and giving these men their rights as citizens. For his own sake, as well, we call upon him to do justice, and release these prisoners."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

LANE, THE WIFE POISONER.

Decision by the Supreme Cour.,

Sentence of the Court Below Reversed and a New Trial Awarded.

Yesterday the Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Thompson, pronounced their decision in the case of Lewis Lane, negro, convicted, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county, of murder in the first degree. The facts in this case have been fully published, and it is not necessary to repeat them here. We append the opinion as delivered by the Chief Justice, inasmuch as the case has created great interest in the minds of the legal profession, as well as the public generally:

Lewis Lane vs. The Commonwealth. } Error to the Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by THOMPSON, C. J.

The prisoner, Lewis Lane, was charged and tried at the June Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county, for the murder of his wife by administering poison to her; and the question now for consideration is whether the Court below erred in the portions of the charge to the jury excepted to and assigned for error, which are as follows:

"First—The life or death of the man is in your hands; there is no middle course; he *must* be convicted of murder in the first degree or acquitted of everything."

"If your verdict is guilty of murder, you *must* state of the first degree. If not guilty, you say so, and no more."

The objection to these portions of the charge is, that they were Peremptory, and took from the jury their exclusive right and duty to find the degree in case of a conviction for murder. It was contended on argument that in all trials for murder, by whatever means perpetrated, it is always the province and duty of the jury, if they convict, to find in their verdict the degree, and that this being the requirement of the statute, a binding instruction from the Court to find a particular degree, is an infringement of the duty entrusted alone to the jury and not to the Court.

The 74th section of the act of 31st March, 1860, which is a transcript of the provision on the same subject of the act of 22d April, 1794, enacts that, "All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration of, or the attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree; and the jury before whom any person shall be tried shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, *ascertain in their verdict* whether it be murder of the first or second degree."

It must be admitted, we think, that the act makes no distinction as to the requirements to find the degree of murder between any of the modes by which it may be perpetrated, as defined in the statute. In all alike the requirement applies without any exception. Even in case of a confession of the crime and submission to the Court, no matter by what means it may have been perpetrated, whether by poison, lying in wait, or in an attempt to commit either of the enumerated crimes, in which intention to kill is not a material inquiry, the Court must, before sentencing, examine witnesses and determine the degree. The law is imperative, and it is indispensable in the trial of a homicide that the degree of the crime be ascertained and appear on the record. This is to be done by the jury, when there is a trial, and by the Court, when there is a sentence on a confession. It is as essential an element of the verdict as any other fact to be found by it. It is this which ascertains and fixes the penalty to be attached to the crime, and hence it must appear by the record.

Tilghman, C. J., in White vs. the Commonwealth, speaking of the form of indictment under the act of 22d April, 1794, said: "It has not been the practice, since the passage of this law, to alter the form of indictments for murder in any respect; and it plainly appears by the act itself that it was supposed no alteration would be made. It seems to be taken for granted that it would not always appear on the face of the indictment of what degree the murder was, because the jury are to ascertain the degree by their verdict, or, in case of confession, the Court is to ascertain it by examination of witnesses."

Notwithstanding what the Chief Justice said, indictments had to be generally formed according to Common Law precedents, in which was always set forth the kind of instrument and the manner of killing. Since the passage of the Criminal Proceedure act of 31st of March, Section 20, it is not necessary that the "manner, or the means by which the death of the deceased was caused," should be set forth, but only that it was done "feloniously, willfully and with malice aforethought." Hence it would seem to be more than ever material that the jury be charged with the responsibility and duty of finding the degree. That it is a material fact to be found is not to be denied or doubted. The statute makes it so, and with it our all decisions accord.

But it is argued that where the facts bring the case within either of the modes of killing declared murder in the first degree, it being the *duty* of the jury to find a verdict in accordance therewith, a peremptory direction to find that degree is proper and right. To admit this would be to determine that this portion of the verdict is matter of form, and to substitute a Court to do that which the law declares the jury shall upon *their* oaths do. They have undoubtedly the power to fix a lower degree to the crime than the statute provides. I say they have the power, for the act gives it to them, and no Court can refuse their verdict if they do so, or set it aside unless at the instance of the defendant. We need not speculate about why it was so provided. It is sufficient that it is so written, and we cannot change, alter or depart from it. In Rhodes vs. Commonwealth, 12 Wright, 396, this was a subject of thought and comment. Woodward, C. J., said in the opinion of the Court, "No doubt cases of murder in the first degree have been found in the second degree, but this must have been anticipated when the statute was framed, and has certainly been allowed under its operation; and yet it has remained on the statute book since 1794 unaltered in this regard. Possibly this very distinction of degrees was invented to relieve such jurymen's consciences as should be found more tender on the subject of capital punishment than on their proper duties under the evidence. Many men have been convicted of murder in the second degree who, really guilty of the higher crime would have escaped punishment altogether but for the distinction in degrees *so carefully committed to juries by the statute.*"

For myself, I have no doubt the object of establishing degrees was to affix to the more heinous murders the highest penalty. But as this penalty results from the degree, the responsibility and duty of fixing that was assigned to the deliberation of the jury. We need not speculate about the moving cause for this provision. It is enough that it is in the law, and its workings have been but little complained of after an experience of three quarters of a century. We must administer it as it is, and in the spirit of the enactment, without altering or weakening it.

In Rhodes vs. Commonwealth, the theory of the prosecution was that the murder was committed by the prisoner in perpetrating the crime of robbery, for the prosecutor's house was robbed that day. The effort was to identify him with the robbery, and the prosecution claimed a conviction so exclusively on that ground that the judge in his charge to the jury used almost the same language which the learned judge did in this case. The language was: "If you find the defendent guilty your verdict *must* state guilty of murder in the first degree, in the manner and form as he stands indicted. If not guilty, your verdict will simply be not guilty." The same reason was urged in justification of this instruction as was urged here, viz: that the evidence exhibited a case of robbery by the hands of the prisoner, and therefore it must be murder in the first degree if it was anything. For so instructing this Court felt constrained to reverse the sentence. Woodward, C. J., after noticing the change made by the statute in the Common Law, in respect to the degrees in murder, and the duty of the jury under the statute to find the degree, said: "Yet the Judge assumed the province of the jury and ascertained the degree in this instance, though this was a case of conviction by trial and not by confession. Nothing less can be made out of his words, 'if you find the defendant guilty, your verdict *must* state, guilty of murder of the first degree.'" "Was that," he asks, "leaving the degree to the jury to find? Most clearly not. It excluded all chance of deliberation on the degree, and left to them only the question of guilty or not guilty." "It is in vain to argue," he further remarks, "that the judge was more competent to fix the degree than the jury, or that the circumstances proved the crime to be murder in the first degree, if murder at all; for the statute is imperative; it commits the degree to the jury. It was proper for the judge to advise them of the distinction between the degrees, and to apply the evidence, and to instruct them as to which of the degrees it pointed. But to tell them they *must* find the first degree was to withdraw the point from the jury and decide it himself."

It remains to inquire, in this case, whether the charge was made to be peremptory, that their verdict *must* be murder in the first degree if anything. I will not analyze the charge, to prove that this was meant; for in all its parts, wherever conviction is spoken of as possible, this is indicated as clearly as in the last paragraph. We have also the learned Judge's interpretation of this as the position assumed by him in his opinion on the motion for a new trial. The authorities he cites are to prove this position, and in the concluding portion of it, he says, after reviewing the facts, and the absence of evidence to mitigate the poisoning, he adds: "If such is the case, we were right, and it was our duty to tell the jury that they *could not*, under the law and evidence in the case, render a verdict of murder in the second degree."

The charge being intended to be peremptory, as claimed by the prisoner's counsel, and thus shown, we think it inpinged too strongly on the province of the jury. It did not leave them free to deliberate and fix the degree. The Judge did, as was said in the case above referred to, decide it, and not the jury. If a verdict of murder in the second degree had been rendered, it would have been a great error to have refused it; and yet this would be the legitimate consequence of a failure to observe the peremptory direction of the Judge. It has never yet been decided in Pennsylvania that a verdict of murder in the second degree might not be given in a case of murder by poison. That it may be given is as unquestionable as the power of the jury, under the act, to give it, and impossible for the Court to refuse it. We have no reference to the facts of the case in hand as they appeared before the jury. We know nothing of them. It is only with the questions of law raised that we have to deal; and only in the particulars discussed do we see anything to be found fault with. Nor are we to be understood as finding fault with a practice which is entirely proper, of judges freely advising juries as to the duty of ascertaining the degrees of murder towards which the facts seem to point, always leaving them, however, free to deliberate upon, and the duty and responsibility of finding the degree if they convict of murder. For these reasons the sentence in this case is reversed and a *venire de novo* is awarded.

Duff's Mercantile College.

This time-honored institution, located at No. 37 Fifth avenue, whose merit is so well known, not only at home here, but throughout the whole extent of the neighboring portions of the great West, and even in the South, is still in a flourishing condition. Students who have graduated here invariably pronounce the tuition fee a profitable and fortunate investment, inasmuch as the completeness of the studies in which they are indoctrinated, and the diploma they receive upon graduating at Mr. Duff's establishment, render them successful in obtaining a position as bookkeepers and accountants soon after leaving the college, and what is more to the point, enable them to fill such positions to the satisfaction of their employers. Can anything be adduced more illustrative of the good training which students receive here?

Mr. Duff has introduced in connection with the course of studies, pursued at his College, a novel and promising educational enterprise, which we are sure will attract additional patronage, besides proving of immense benefit to his students.

This is an evident improvement on the old order of things, and through it the student, after being drilled in the theory of book-keeping by scientific instruction, is brought in contact with real business in this way.

Mr. Duff & Son have opened a Commission office at No. 124 Second avenue, where as manufacturers' agents and wholesale and retail dealers in flour, grain, and all kinds of produce, while driving a successful business themselves, which will follow from their previous extensive experience in mercantile pursuits, they introduce their students to the realities of *actual business* at this place, and thus afford practical instructions, the effects of which will be invaluable. We commend this new enterprise to the attention of the public.

The New York *Herald's* Naples special says: The streams of lava ejected by the eruption of Vesuvius have filled and overflowed the Fossevetrana, and are still following the course of the eruption of 1855. Last night the upper cone discharged columns of ashes, occasionally illuminated by flashes of flame.

On Tuesday evening about half-past ten o'clock, the extensive paper mills of Messrs. Smith, Tompkins & Co., at Chatham Four Corners, New York, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss was $85,000, and the insurance $10,000. The mill had recently been put in operation, and was manufacturing newspaper from straw, by a new process. The machinery was very extensive, and the loss falls heavily on the owners. It will be rebuilt with all possible dispatch.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

HOMICIDE.

Man Shot and Killed at Temperanceville—The Homicide Surrenders Himself to an Officer—He Makes a Statement—The Coroner's Investigation and Verdict of the Jury.

At half-past one o'clock Sunday morning John Dearr, a laborer residing in Chartiers township, was shot and instantly killed, at Temperanceville, by an Englishman named William Groves, who is a citizen of that borough. The homicide, after firing the fatal shot, as soon as he became aware of the result, came over to this city and surrendered himself to an officer, by whom he was taken to the city lock up, where he is now confined to await an investigation of the matter.

THE PRISONER MAKES A STATEMENT.

Yesterday our reporter visited Wm. Groves, the homicide, in his cell at the watch house, and heard from his lips the following statement concerning the unfortunate affair: My name is William Groves; I came to this country from England three years ago, and was employed at Park's Steel Works, in the Twelfth ward, up to about five weeks ago. Two weeks ago I removed, with my family, consisting of a wife and one child, to Temperanceville, where I have since resided in a house adjoining one occupied by my father-in-law, Mr. Painter. This (Sunday) morning I was in my bed at my house, and asleep. At about half past one o'clock my wife woke me up, saying, "There are some men at the back part of the house; William, you had better get up." I listened and heard a noise, as if some one was walking at the rear end of the house, but I did not get up just then. In about half a minute I heard footsteps on the front porch, and also heard some one trying the door knob. I asked, "Who's there," three or four times, but received no answer. The noise at the door was still continued. My wife was very badly frightened, and again said, "For God's sake, William, get up; they might get in and kill us. You had better put your head out of the window and see who it is." I replied, "No, I will not do that; they might shoot me." Our bed chamber is up stairs. I jumped up and put on my pants, and started down stairs. There was a musket standing in a corner of our room, which I had a few days before loaded with shot, while out hunting, and I took it down stairs with me. When I got down, I went to a window looking out on the porch. The night was dark, and I could see no one. I then opened the door, and as I did so heard some one running across the porch. At this time my father-in-law, who was looking out at the window of his house, called to me and said, "shoot at them, Bill." I raised the musket and fired, without taking aim. It was not my intention to shoot anybody; I only fired to frighten the person who had been at my door. After I fired, the man who was running made an indecent remark to me, and I thought I had not hit him; but after running about thirty yards the man dropped. He fell just while I was saying, "Damn you, if you come around here again, I will shoot you." When he dropped I called out to my wife and father-in-law, "For God's sake bring a light; I believe I have shot the man." I went and procured a lighted lamp, and examined the body. He was lying on his back, and when I looked in his face, I thought he was only letting on. When my mother-in-law came to where the body was lying I said to her, "I believe he is dead or dying." I felt his hands and face, and found they were cold. I ran for Dr. Boggs, at Saw Mill Run; called him up and told him there was a man shot at Temperanceville. He asked who shot him, and I replied that I did it. He said he would be there in a few minutes. When I went back I found the man dead. I called up Mrs. Malone, and when she came I said: 'He's dead, and the best thing I can do is to give myself up.' I came across the river and surrendered myself to the first officer I met, and he brought me to the watch house.

VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the said John Dearr came to his death in Temperanceville on the morning of the 15th day of November, 1868, from the effects of a gunshot wound fired from a gun in the hands of William Groves, and that the said William Groves was standing on the porch of his own dwelling when said shot was fired."

Dearr was a laboring man, aged about forty-five years. Groves was twenty-two on the 12th of last April. He has been married about eighteen months, and has heretofore borne the reputation of a quiet, peaceable, inoffensive man.

The Late Allen Kramer, Esq.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh Female College, held November 12, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in his inscrutable Providence, to call from our midst Allen Kramer, for upwards of fifteen years a member of our Board, and for many years Vice President, and most of the time acting President, therefore

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to the will of Him who is too wise to err, and too good to do wrong, we hereby express our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the loss which we as a Board of Trustees have sustained, and which the institution has suffered in the death of our deceased friend and brother.

Resolved, That in his death the College has lost one who was intimately identified with its history, from the inception of the enterprise, to the hour of his decease, and who, by his noble benefactions, and wise counsels, contributed largely to its past success and its present prosperity.

Resolved, That we will hold in grateful and pleasing remembrance, his impartial administration as presiding officer, his sterling integrity as a man of business, his lucid and courteous bearing as a friend, and the many virtues which endeared him to the thousands with whom he mingled during nearly half a century's residence among us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, the daily papers of Pittsburgh, and furnished to the family of deceased.

JOS. HORNE, President, *pro. tem.*
I. C. PERSHING, Secretary, *pro. tem.*

Absconded.

A member of the Washington county bar recently left for parts unknown, taking with him several thousand dollars belonging to his clients. He was extensively engaged in the business of collecting soldiers' claims and bounties. After procuring the necessary papers, he would forge the names of his victims, draw the money and appropriate the entire amounts. When asked by his clients to "fork over," he would reply that he had not yet received the money. He continued this swindling practice for many months, and it is thought he has carried away a handsome sum. The parties for whom he has been doing business will hold him in "legal tender" remembrance.

In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of the members of St. Bridget's Association, held on Sunday, November 8th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has seemed good to Almighty God, the disposer of events, to remove from our midst our late worthy and esteemed fellow-member, LAWRENCE ENNIS; and,

WHEREAS, The intimate relations long held by the deceased with the members of this Association render it proper that we should place upon record our appreciation of him as a member, and his merits as a man; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of Lawrence Ennis with deep feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is with those who, having fought the good fight here, are enjoying perfect happiness in a better world.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our sincere condolence, and our earnest sympathy in their affliction at the loss of one who was a good husband, a kind indulgent father, and an upright man.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to his family, and published in *The Catholic* and the DAILY POST.

JAMES J. CARROLL,
NEAL MCFARLAND, } *Committee.*
B. KEARNY,

Religious.

Miss Hannah O'Neill, of Pittsburgh, received the black veil at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Baltimore, on Tuesday.

Rev. J. Hickey, Secretary to the Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, makes the following official announcement: "As the Rt. Rev. Bishop, at the Conference of the clergy, held in the Episcopal residence, on the 10th of November, has solemnly promulgated the Plenary Council of Baltimore, therefore the decrees and statutes of that Council are now binding both on clergy and laity of this Diocese. The clergy are hereby directed to notify their respective congregations that the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the 8th of December, will be a feast of strict obligation, and, therefore, the faithful are obliged on that day to hear Mass and abstain from servile work. The clergy are likewise directed to celebrate that Feast with great solemnity."

The Meteoric Display.

Our citizens are now pretty well informed of the appearance and vagaries of meteors on Saturday morning. Our section of the country was not alone in the enjoyment of these visitations. As will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, showers of meteors were frequent about the same hour all over the country. Superintendent Sands of the Naval Observatory at Washington, is on hand with a description of their appearance as seen from the Observatory. Will some of the *savans* at the Allegheny Observatory favor the public with a similar report?

THE BEGINNING OF DISEASE.

One of the truest things in medicine is, that disease begins by little, which if cured at the outset, would be no longer a cause of trouble. A man's constitution falls to decay, like a building falls to ruin—not on a sudden or all at once, the damage begins first, perhaps by a gutter out of repair and neglected, through which the rain entering, by degrees, rots the timber that sustains the building; gradually it penetrates the wall, dissolves the mortar, and at last undermines the very foundation, so that the whole structure falls, seemingly, of a sudden to careless ruin. The health of the human body depends on attention given to the first and apparently trifling symptoms; the first cough would never end in consumption if a remedy were applied at the moment. "A little leak may sink a great ship," is as applicable to the human system as to anything else. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has arrested hundreds of coughs and colds, before they had formed sufficiently to sap the foundations of life. When the first appearance of a cough or cold sets in Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible. It will sweep it out of the system in a single day or night. It will dissolve and carry out through the natural channels all the morbid and worn out debris that clog and impede the healthful action of all the eliminative organs. Let any one try a few doses of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and they will find out what he says about it to be strictly true. Time and again the Doctor has presented these facts to the public, and if time and health are valued they will not pass by unheeded. It is not in the forming stage alone that Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is valuable. It will do good in every stage of pulmonary disease. It has cured many seemingly hopeless cases of pulmonary maladies. It has cured bad and long standing cases of bronchitis; it has cured the worst cases of catarrh; and it does so in all these cases by imparting to the blood the proper constituent parts and strengthening and toning the various supplying organs.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a perfectly safe medicine, as agreeable to take as it is efficacious in effects. The Doctor says he has seen the most wonderful effects follow this great medicine and can point to some of the most extraordinary cures made by it, right here in the City of Pittsburgh. Let those who are afflicted with coughs or colds waste no time in useless remedies, but try the efficacy of Dr. KEYSER'S GREAT LUNG CURE. Sold at the great medicine store, No. 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

This Season of the Year

Is fraught with more danger to valetudinarians than any other periods of the year, especially those who belong to the pulmonary class, and as timely advice may be of service, Dr. Keyser invites attention to his two great remedies, PECTORAL SYRUP and LUNG CURE—the former a perfect and speedy cure in immediate colds, coughs and chills, and a protector against their recurrence, and the latter a remedy of known value in eradicating long standing and obstinate diseases of the lungs and air organs.

The Doctor says that he has seen many a one who was given over to die, suddenly restored to health and new life by the use of one or both of these remedies, which he has prepared with especial aim to the cure of such ailments. Digitalis, squills and sickening expectorants have had their day, and these remedies of the Doctor will soon take their place in the pharmacopias.

Dr. Keyser has treated many a case of pulmonary disease after hemorrhage, night sweats and expectoration of matter had well-nigh exhausted the patients' lives, and they were regarded as hopelessly beyond the reach of medicines.

The Pectoral Syrup and Lung Cure, combined once and a while with appropriate tonics, and a careful regimen of wholesome and nutricious food, has brought them back to life as persons restored from the dead. It is in the Prodromic stages of Pulmonary Disease, however, that these medicines are especially recommended, and if families liable to Coughs and Colds were to keep them ready in their houses, there would be fewer cases of Pulmonary Consumption. Sold by the gross or single bottle, at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE PILLS.

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public.
D. H. HAZEN
Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 176 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
and remedy for
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTER; SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1,25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race street, Philadelphia. fe21:m vs:lydaw

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE.

For the Fall and Winter Trade we have just received Fifty Cases Wistrezat & Co.'s Pure Salad Oil for table use; Sulphite of Lime, for the preservation of Cider; Fifty cases Coleman's English Mustard. A large stock of the most reliable Cough Medicines. Baker's, Caswell & Mack's Cod Liver Oil. Sole agents for Hubbel's Prepared Wheat, and Comstock's Rational Food.

Strictly Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medical Purposes.

Paints Leads, Oils, Varnishes, Whale Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.

Braces, Supporters, Trusses, Elastic Stockings.

Fine Rubber and other Syringes.

Fine Bathing Sponges, Turkish Bath Towels, Flesh Brushes.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

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Relieves Whooping Cough and Croup
Greatly alleviates Pain in the Chest.
Everybody recommends it.
Never fails to give relief.
Those who have used it
Say there is nothing like it.

Cures Diseases of the Lungs.
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Have you a Cough?

SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP will cure it.
Your Cold can be cured.
Remember, delays are dangerous.
Unless relieved at once,
Pulmonary trouble may ensue.

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Rates of passage payable in currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to

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Private Sales Day and Evening,

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SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.

I HAVE RECEIVED MY STOCK OF SKATES for the Season of '68 and '69, comprising every style known to the trade, at prices ranging FROM 50 CENTS PER PAIR UP TO $25. My stock embraces a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skates, New York Club, American Rink, Blondin's Ancle Supporter, our Ladies' and Gents' Clipper, Philadelphia and Boston Club, Empire and Vulcan, together with a large assortment of medium-priced Skates, for Boys, which I offer at exceedingly low prices. I invite all in want of Skates to call and be convinced that 136 Wood street, is the place to buy Skates.

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BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR,

Or, Rejuvenating Elixir,

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.

It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives

LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH

to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory, Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams, General Lassitude,
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which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to

INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.

When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.

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TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE a reliable remedy why not use the best. Experience has proved that

DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

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Beware of counterfeits. Observe the name of JOB MOSES on the package—purchase none without it—all others are base and worthless imitations.

N. B. One dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the GENUINE, containing fifty pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.

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Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

DEATH OF ROSSINI, THE GREAT COMPOSER.

The Parliamentary Elections.

Popular Agitation in Paris.

Financial and Commercial.

LISBON, November 14.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, brings later news from the seat of war. The allied army was before Augustora. The Paraguayans came out in force and attacked them, but were repulsed with a loss of three hundred and eighty killed and wounded. It is fully confirmed that President Lopez has shot his brothers, Reningo and Henaucco. Many of Lopez's troops were deserting.

LONDON, November 14.—A fine meteoric display was witnessed by the observers at the Oxford University to-night.

PARIS November 13—Rossini, the great Italian musical composer died to-day in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

BERLIN, November 14.—The Prussian budget was submitted to the Diet to-day. Baron Von Der Heydt, Finance Minister, in his remarks said the financial difficulties of Prussia were merely transitory, and the affairs in Europe were favorable to the preservation of peace.

MADRID, November 14.—The Provisional Government has declared all Spanish colonial ports free, and anchorage duties are abolished.

BERLIN, November 14.—Count Vondergrotz, Prussian Ambassador at Paris, has resigned. Von Werther, the present Minister to Austria, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

LONDON, November 15.—The elections absorb the attention of all classes of people, and little business will be done during the week. The cotton trade at Liverpool will be suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the breadstuff market will probably close on those days in London. The Stock Exchange will be closed on Tuesday. Sanguine Liberals estimate that Gladstone will have a majority of 130 in the next House.

LONDON, November 15.—The prosecution by the French Government of the parties who promote the subscriptiond for a monument over the grave of M. Banden, one of the victims of the Coup d'etat of the 2d of December, has resulted in the conviction of several journalists and others, all of whom have been heavily fined and additionally punished by suspension of their civil rights. The decision of the courts in these cases causes much popular indignation in Paris, and symptoms of agitation have appeared. The police and military authorities in the city are taking extraordinary precautions against disturbances.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Nothing of official character has yet been made known or submitted to the Diet with reference to the Umpireship of King William on the question of the claims of the Unitdd States upon Great Britain for depredations committed by the Alabama.

LONDON, November 14.—Rio Janeiro advices of October 24th received by news from Paraguay is that the allies have reconnoitered the position held by Lopez, and it is thought unassailable.

Gen. McMahon, the new United States Minister to Paraguay, had arrived at Rio Janeiro en route to the scene of his labors.

Advices from Buenos Ayres indicate that the new President of the Argentine Confederation, Sarmiereto, is in favor of the continuance of war with Paraguay.

MADRID, November 15.—A band of malcontents, who held possession of Sevilla since the revolution, but obstinately refused to obey the orders of the National Government, were yesterday disarmed by the regular troops, after a fierce combat. Complete quiet has now been restored in that city.

LONDON, November 15.—The French Government has commenced a prosecution against the *Gaulos* newspaper, for an infraction of the press law.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 14.—Consols, 94¼. Five-twenties, 74¼. Illinois Central, 90. Erie, buoyant at 26.

FRANKFORT, November 14.—United States bonds 78⅜ to 79.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Cotton not quotably lower; sales were effected of 8,000 bales middling uplands at 10¾d, and New Orleans at 11d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions—Lard, 65s 6d; pork, 91s; beef, 90s; cheese, 65s; bacon, 75s. Produce—Tallow, 50s 9d; common rosin advanced to 6s. Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON, November 14—Evening—Linseed oil 28s.

HAVRE, November 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, November 15.—Sugar, afloat, closed last evening active at 26s 3d for No. 12.

HAVRE, November 15.—Cotton closed last night unchanged.

FRANKFORT, November 15.—Bonds closed at 78⅜.

PARIS, November 15.—Bourse yesterday closed heavy. Rentes closed at 70 francs 40 centimes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Contested Election Case—Pillsbury to be Installed by Force.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHARLESTON November 15.—The hearing of the contested election case will begin to-morrow, according to law, before the City Council. Rumors are rife that an attempt will be made to-morrow to instal Pillsbury as Mayor by force. All is quiet so far, but the deepest excitement prevails the community.

THE METEORIC DISPLAY.

Official Report of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington—Their Appearance Elsewhere.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Following is the official report from Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, in regard to the recent meteoric shower, received at the Navy Department this afternoon:

U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, November 14, 1868.—SIR—I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of the meteoric shower of this morning. During the evening of the 13th inst. there were no greater number of meteors to be seen than are usually observed on clear nights until about eleven o'clock, when there seemed to be an increase in numbers and brilliancy, though not sufficient to indicate the beginning of a shower. At midnight the number had considerably increased, and the prevalence of trains was generally noted. At thirty-five minutes past midnight Prof. Eastman and Messrs. Harrison, Frisby and Hays began to count meteors and to plot the tracks of the principal ones that appeared in that portion of the heavens covered by the star chart constructed at the Observatory. In 1867 at one hour thirty minutes A. M., 300 meteors had been counted, most quite brilliant, and nearly all of them leaving green, blue or red trains. Thus far the display had not been confined to any portion of the sky, but most of them were in the northern and southern heavens, and scarcely any in opposition to the place in the star chart. Many of the trains were visible several minutes. One lasted ten minutes, and the track of one near Ursa Minor was seen thirty minutes after the appearance of the meteor. After one hour and fifty minutes Professor Eastman, assisted by Mr. Harrison, dovoted his time to mapping and noting the time of apparition of the principal meteors, and succeeded in sketching tracks of about ninety. During one hour and forty-three minutes 400 had been counted, and afterwards the successive hundreds were observed in the following intervals. (The intervals are here given by Commodore Sands.) The observations were continued until after six o'clock in the morning, at which time there had been counted five thousand and seventy-eight. At two hours and twenty minutes A. M., Professor Mores and son joined the party of observation, and assisted in counting meteors in the western heavens. During the whole display there were many meteors seen in the west, but from four o'clock till five the numbers were about equal in the east and west. The time of maximum frequency was about five hours, when they fell at the rate of about two thousand per hour. The radiant point was quite well defined during the latter end of the shower, and found by estimation to be about one hundred and forty-nine degrees in right ascension and twenty-two minutes thirty seconds in declination. The trains were unusually brilliant, presenting the various green, blue, orange and red, &c., remained visible for an unusual time; frequently as many as five could be seen at once presenting an appearance when nearly dissipated of light cirrus clouds. The shower commenced several hours before it was expected, as it was predicted last year, it would be seen in 1868 in the Pacific Ocean. Only a number of star charts were distributed a few days ago to the various Observatories and Pacific men of the country, and it is likely many valuable observations have been made, of which we shall soon learn.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant.

B. F. SANDS, Superintendent.

A dispatch from San Francisco says, there was an extraordinary meteoric shower last night, commencing about 10:30 P. M., and lasting till an early hour this morning. The display at 1 A. M. rivalled in splendor that of November 14, 1867.

Several meteors left trails of light distinguishable for many seconds. Their general direction appeared to be from east to west.

Dispatches from Hartford, Poughkeepsie, Fortress Monroe and Richmond, mention brilliant meteoric displays during Friday night.

The number of meteors seen at New York, Monday night, exceeds two thousand five hundred by actual count.

A brilliant meteoric shower was observed at Charleston, at one o'clock, on Saturday morning.

A meteoric display occurred at Louisville, on Saturday morning, at three o'clock, and lasted till half past three. The display was one of the finest ever seen, exceeding at times that of 1832. The whole heavens appeared to be traversed by meteors, especially the northwestern portion. Many of them were very brilliant. Occasionally one would explode, lighting up the heavens with an intense light.

A very brilliant meteoric display was witnessed on Saturday night, at New Orleans, lasting from midnight until daylight.

Meteoric showers were seen at Memphis at four o'clock Saturday morning, and were said to have been very brilliant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL MAJORITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, November 12.—The official vote of Pennsylvania shows that Grant received 342,280 votes, and Governor Seymour 313,382, making Grant's majority 28,898.

LOUISVILLE.

Ben. Butler Claims to be a Friend of the South—His Views on the Southern Question.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—The *Courier-Journal* publishes, this morning, a private letter from General Butler, in which he says that "we are politically opposed, I think, must arise from the different light in which we see the same thing. The South has no firmer friend than I am, and ever have been. It is a part of my country, and although I may misjudge in the best way to preserve the South from the consequences of what I must regard as a great crime, and still worse, a blunder, yet I would do anything, could I be convinced it would tend to the prosperity, quiet and regeneration of the South as a part of my country. I bear no hatred towards the South or Southern men, as such, if I know my own heart, but I am opposed only to those who still war upon the best interests of the country, as I understand them, and that opposition from the very necessities of my nature will be a stern and unyielding one. I hope to see you and assure you in person, that I can be as ardent a friend in peace as I was a determined and unrelenting foe in war."

The *Courier-Journal* says of this: "As a partisan we have untiringly fired the heaviest guns in our battery at Gen. Butler. When he soars higher and demonstrates that his will is equal to his capacity for good, our guns shall be spiked or turned upon those who may assail his acts in our behalf."

HAVANA.

Address of Leading Citizens—Precautions to Meet the Filibustering Expedition—The Captain General Resigned—Movements of the Insurgents.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HAVANA, November 14.—The inhabitants of the city of Puerto Principe and vicinity have united in an address to the Captain General of Cuba, Lersundi, regretting the depredations of the revolutionists in various parts of the Island and offering their services to quell the rebellion. The signers say they hope for a speedy peace, and believe that the inauguration of the reforms given by the mother country will soon bring about that result. The document is signed by the most influential portion of the population, many native Cubans, and among them Varona. The address is almost certain to exercise great influence throughout the island, as it is well known that Puerto Principe has always been considered the principal stronghold of the Republicans.

Captain General Lersundi denounces as a falsehood the statements published in certain New York journals of his having prohibited the American Consul from sending a dispatch by the Cuban cable to Washington, asking the American Government to send a squadron to Cuba. The following is authoritatively given as the true version of the affair: The American Consul wished to telegraph to Washington that Puerto Principe had revolted. Captain General Lersundi, certain that the intelligence was untrue, convinced the Consul of that fact, who immediately and voluntarily withdrew the dispatch.

The dispatches from New York announcing the attempt to organize a fillibustering expedition at that city and New Orleans against Cuba, were promptly received here. The Captain General is also in receipt of dispatches to the same effect. All necessary precaution has been taken to receive the invaders. Spanish war steamers are cruizing about the coast.

Colonel Quiros has returned to Santiago de Cuba from the insurrectionary districts. He was unable to remain there any longer, as he was without provisions, and the region was entirely bare.

Captain General Lersundi has received a dispatch from the Provisional Government at Madrid approving his course in every particular. The dispatch mentioned the fact of the appointment of General Dulce as Captain General of Cuba, who was nominated on account of the receipt of the resignation of Lersundi.

HAVANA, November 15.—The rebels have appeared on the railroad track between Newvitas and Puerto Principe. They captured a train of cars with a number of passengers on board. Four of the latter were retained as prisoners and the others allowed to proceed to their destination on hand cars. The baggage vans were plundered of their contents and the railroad track torn up for a considerable distance.

Heavy and continuous rains during the past week have prevented cane grinding on the plantations.

The United States flagship Contoocook has arrived at this port from Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA.

Forepaugh's Menagerie Partially Consumed by Fire—A Leopard Escapes and Takes Refuge in a Cellar.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—A fire occurred this evening in the sawmill of Rosecoe, Clark & Co., in the northwest part of the city. It was entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at $35,000; small insurance. The adjoining building, used for wintering Forepaugh's Menagerie, was partly destroyed. Several valuable animals were consumed, and others escaped into the street, causing great alarm, but did no damage.

A large African lion was caught in the street by throwing over him a box used for mixing mortar. A leopard rushed into a house where there were several women and children, but the beast was as much frightened as the humans, and took refuge in the cellar without biting any one.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—The loss by the burning of Forepaugh's Menagerie last night, is about $45,000 on which there was no insurance. None of the animals were burned, but a large number of expensive show wagons, tents, etc., were entirely destroyed.

The loss on Roscoe & Clark's mill, is about $18,000. Partially insured.

This morning, a building on North-seventh street, and used as the United States Mint for nearly forty years, was destroyed by fire.

BOSTON.

Decision in a Will Case—Railroad Accident—Party Nomination.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

BOSTON, November 15.—Judge Clifford, in the United States Circuit Court this morning, delivered his opinion in the great Howland will case, in which Hetty Robinson, now Mrs. Edwin H. Green, was complainant against Thomas Landell and others, executors under the last will of Silvia Ann Howland, to have the will set aside. The whole case rested on the admission of the deposition of Mrs. Green, and the Court decided it inadmissible so far as it related to a contract between her and Mrs. Howland, and the bill of complaint was dismissed with costs. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken.

Two passenger cars on the Lowell Railway were badly smashed this morning, owing to a broken rail. Two persons were slightly injured.

The political organization known as the Parker House Committee, have nominated George W. Messenger for Mayor.

CANADA.

Departure of Lord Monck for England—The New Governor General.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

QUEBEC, November 14.—His Excellency, Lord Monck and family sailed by the steamship Nestorian this forenoon. The usual compliments were paid him.

Charles Wyndham has been sworn in as Administrator of Government.

It is stated on good authority that the new Governor General will leave England sooner than was expected. It is thought probably that he may arrive by the steamer Austrian, due here in a few days.

The Dominion Privy Council left for Ottawa this foronoon.

Three regiments of Fenians are drilling in Philadelphia every evening, and will take part in the parade on Thanksgiving day.

THE RING.

TWO PRIZE FIGHTS IN ONE DAY.

The Match Between Gallagher and Eliott.

Twenty-One Rounds Fought.

ELIOTT UNJUSTLY DECLARED THE VICTOR.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DETROIT, Michigan, November 12.—To-day two battles were fought on Peche Island; the first between two young sprouts, Halloran, of Cleveland, and Broderick, of Chicago. They fought sixteen rounds in forty minutes, and had to give way for the main attraction of the day. They fought for fifty-five dollars, and divided the spoils. Both were pretty badly punished.

The fight between Gallagher and Eliott was in the same ring, and was a determined and brutal affair, ending in a rough and tumble fight; if there is any rule known to common decency for the regulation of such affairs.

Two boats, one containing the friends of Gallagher, and the other those of Eliott, left Detroit for Peche Island, at the head of Detroit river, about ten o'clock. Many private boats also conveyed people to witness the fight. Altogether there was about four hundred persons present.

The weather was chilly. The ring was pitched in a wet, slippery locality.

In the crowd were many thieves, who robbed indiscriminately; and, with some few exceptions, those in attendance were about the worst lot of criminals that ever went unhung.

Joe Parish, of Clere, acted as umpire for Gallagher, and Dennis Moynahan, of Detroit, and Johnny Mackey, of Clere, seconded him. The same offices were respectively performed for Eliott by Dan Leery, of Troy, New York, Dan Brown, of New York, and Tom Allen, of Cleveland. Joe Colbert, of Philadelphia, was chosen referee. He was, throughout the fight, completely managed by Eliott's party, and by his unfair decisions gained no friends from either side. It was quite apparent that had he decided against Eliott he would have been killed. The fight commenced at eight minutes after two, and lasted one hour and seventeen minutes, during which time twenty-one rounds were fought.

FIRST ROUND—Gallagher forced the fighting, and at the outset received a stinger in mouth, Eliott thus getting first blood. They clinched and fell, Eliott under.

SECOND ROUND—The men visited each other severely on the ribs, breast, shoulders, neck and head without any serious disfigurement, and the round closed by Eliott slipping out of "chancery" and going down on his knees.

THIRD ROUND—Another clinch; in which Eliott got decidedly the worst of the bargain, and went down to avoid punishment. This dodge he repeated quite a number of times, greatly to his advantage, and the round invariably ended in his going down to avoid disastrous blows. Up to the conclusion of the fourteenth round it was give and take, and the result at that time was in favor of Gallagher. Eliott had his right eye eye completely shut, so as to be useless. He was pretty badly bruised in different parts of his body. His right hand was badly injured, and appearances indicated that he had mistaken his man. On the other hand, Gallagher had a swelled nose, an enlarged ear, and several sore ribs. Otherwise he was uninjured.

On the fifteenth round, Eliott rushed at his opponent the first thing, clinched, and pulled him down. As they reached the earth Eliott attempted to gouge out one of Gallagher's eyes.

The six remaining rounds were fought in about the same manner, Eliott on each occasion attempting the gouging process and with partial success. On one occasion, he rolled Gallagher completely over, got upon his back and attempted with both hands to take his opponent's eyes out. This fraud was so plainly to be seen, that Gallagher's friends interfered, and a lively row seemed imminent. Quite a number of men rushed into the ring, and the excitement became very great. Gallagher arose to his feet after the close of the twentieth round, and having failed to secure previous claims of foul, refused to proceed further with the fight. Before time was called, and while Gallagher was speaking to the referee, Eliott approached him from behind, and dealt him a terrible blow under the left ear. Gallagher returned the shot, and a rough and tumble fight ensued. Eliott claimed the fight and the referee decided in his favor.

FLORIDA.

The Gubernational Muddle—Governor Read Makes a Requisition on the Justices of the Supreme Court—Radical Congressional Delegates at Logger Heads—One of Them Appeals to the "Intelligent Contraband."

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TALLAHASSEE, November 15.—Gov. Read in a requisition to the justices of the Supreme Court for a written opinion on the legality of the impeachment, refers them to an article in the Constitution providing for an extraordinary session of the Legislature by which only such business can be transacted as is mentioned in the call or brought before them while in session by the government, except by unanimous consent of both Houses. He also states that four persons who voted as Senators were not entitled to seats by his proclamation declaring their seats vacant, they having held, since last Legislature, one the office of Secretary of State, one that of Circuit Judge, one Clerk of the Court, and the other that of Solicitor. The Senate is composed of twenty-four members. Gov. Reed claims that there were only eight present, and consequently no extraordinary session was convened, and their acts were of no force. The Governor says the officers of the State do not know, in the anomalous condition of things, whom they should recognize as the head of the Executive Department. The administration of the State Government is obstructed, and the peace and welfare of the whole State jeopardized, and he asks that their opinion on the points subjected, be given at the earliest moment.

Mr. Saunders, independent candidate for Congress, in quite a lengthy circular to the voters of the State, denounces the nomination of Mr. Hamilton, by the Republicans, as a fraud on the colored voters, and says that Hamilton's supporters boasted of having cheated the colored voters out of their last chance. Mr. Saunders, in a circular dated, "Headquarters of the Union League, of Florida," addressed to the members of the League, says: The Republican nominating Convention have put up a man whose name alone insures defeat, and calls on the colored Republicans to send a live black man to the next Congress.

Mr. Saunders signs himself "Grand President of the Union League of Florida."

The Democrats have adopted Grant's motto: "Let us have peace."

CURIOUS WILL CASE.

Negroes Suing for the Estate of a Former Master.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun and Times, November 7.]

An interesting case has been progressing before Ordinary Duer for two days, and perhaps will be concluded to-day. Mr. Thomas died several weeks ago. Only one will has been found and it was made in 1852. In it, he desired that twenty-five of his negroes be carried by his executor after his death, to Liberty, as they might elect, and there set free—they and their posterity forever. He then desired the residue of his property, including some sixty other negroes, who also were his slaves, to be reduced to money. He required that his debts, which were small, his executors and the expenses of transportation of the negroes to be freed, be first paid, and then desired the remainder of the funds to be divided among the negroes thus set free—and divided in specified proportions, on their arrival at their new homes.

There now remain nineteen negroes who claim the property of deceased under this will, which his relations are endeavoring to break. The estate is worth at least $50,000, and may exceed this sum by many thousands. Ms. James K. Redd, who is the only surviving executor of the will, has presented it for probate. General H. L. Benning and James M. Russell, Esq., counsel for caveators, proposed to introduce him to prove that Owen Thomas had often said to him that he no longer considered that document his will, and that he was no longer the executor to carry out its provisions, and that he (Thomas) considered it of no effect on account of the treatment he had received from the beneficiaries under the will, since it was executed, and that he had made another will to suit his views to the changed situation and circumstances. To this the counsel for the propounders, Messrs. Ingram & Crawford, Thornton & Williams and Ramsey & Ramsey objected. Able arguments were made by Messrs. Thornton and J. N. Ramsey, and Gen. Benning and J. M. Russell, Esqs. The result was the testimony of Mr. Redd was submitted. It will be given to-day, and probably the argument continued on other points.

This case will perhaps become an historical one, as many points of great moment are involved. The will conflicts with the law of Georgia passed in 1859, making it impossible for negroes to be freed by will, and has conditions now impossible to be fulfilled. Whether recent proclamations freeing slaves render this law nugatory or what effect they may have on the conditions are among the many matters to be considered.

Williams & Thornton, and Ramsey & Ramsey, represent the negroes; Ingram & Crawford the executor; James M. Russell, Mrs. Hargroves, the only surviving sister of Owen Thomas, and General H. L. Benning, and Peabody & Bannon, the heirs of Mrs. M. W. Tuweatt, deceased, another sister. The array of cousel is imposing.

A Court on a Bust.

The Texas papers have for some days been alluding to the exciting conduct of Judge Sabin, military appointee to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court. The Brenham *Inquirer* thus describes the conduct of his honor at Brenham, including his entrance and his exit:

On Saturday night's train arrived the Judge slightly fainting. On Sunday, and especially at night, the Judge became beastly drunk, using language to good citizens unbecoming his position, which alone saved him from a sound pummelling. On Monday morning reports were rife of the departure of the Judge. Shortly, however, it was ascertained that he had departed for the country in company with a freedman in search of buttermilk. Jurors and witnesses were pouring into town. During the evening the Judge returned, and after imbibing attempted to reach the court-house, in which he finally succeeded. After conning the steps of the court-yard and climbing up the steps, he succeeded in reaching the bench. The court was called, but adjourned until four o'clock the following day. The Judge was certainly the muddiest man ever seen, and exhibited the appearance of having wallowed with the hogs. By the assistance of an attorney he was enabled to reach the hotel, amid the laugh and jeers of thousands who witnessed this strange procedure.

The next evening found the judge in no better condition, but he finally managed to reach the stand, shorn of the extra mud. Court was called, the Grand Jury with little or no change, court adjourned, and the judge, called at the bar, took another smile, and reached his hotel. During the night he became no better.

On Monday night, about daylight, in a barroom he announced his intention of going down on the train. When asked what he would do with the Court, he said let it go to h—ll. "Then, Judge, what will you do with the Grand Jury, now sitting?" "Let them sit till they hatch," he answered. The train conveyed the Judge on his homeward trip.

The above is a plain unvarnished statement of facts, as we hear and have seen, and needs no comment at our hands. The Judge is a military appointee.

Carpet Bagging in Florida.

The "carpet-bag" Lieutenant-Governor of Florida has issued a proclamation claiming the right to act as Governor, on the ground, first, that the "carpet-bag" Governor has lied in his official intercourse with the carpet bag Legislature; secondly, that he is "incompetent," inasmuch as he has made out commissions for blank "carpet-baggers;" third, that he has declared the seats of "carpet-baggers" in the Legislature vacant illegally; fourth, that he has abstracted the State funds and converted into money the State securities and placed the proceeds in his own "carpet bag," and lastly, that he bartered and sold prominent offices to other "carpet baggers"—for all of which offenses the said Governor is now impeached by a Legislature whose legality the Governor denies. How Grant proposes to secure "peace" between these worthies is not yet indicated. The direct road to it would be through a notification to all the carpet baggers to leave at once and suffer the people of Florida to organize a Government of their own.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—It is said the Derby, in future, will not be run at Epsom. According to a statement in the London *Sportsman*, the new proprietor of a portion of the course has absolutely refused to allow the race to be run over his ground. The rent of the ground was £300 a year, but the owner has endeavored to raise it to £1,000. To this increase the lessees of the course would not submit, but endeavored vainly to make a new course; advertising the races to be run as usual. This proceeding enraged the owner, who now refuses any terms at all. Should he persist, not only will the race have to be run elsewhere, but the nominations for 1869 and 1870 will all be void, seeing that the young animals are engaged to be run over the Epsom course and none other.

The Story of a Jilted Lover.

The Peoria *Transcript* tells the following story of a true love whose current ran unusually rough:

"Several years ago, a young lady in Tazewell county was wooed by a young man. He obtained her consent, and the consent of the old folks, but three days before the wedding she took a freak into her head and went off and married another. The young man was heart-broken, and packed up his effects and went to New York city. There he hid his grief, buried himself in business, and engaged in speculation; was successful, and became wealthy. A younger sister of the girl that had jilted him, moved by sympathy, began a correspondence with him to endeavor to mitigate his sorrow. The correspondence became interesting. The young girl grew up, and, as years rolled on, ripened into a great beauty. The sight of her photograph awakened in the young man's bosom the love that he had supposed crushed forever; he proposed to her and was accepted. Her father was a widower and was anxious to get married himself as soon as his daughter was out of the way, so he urged the match forward. The means of the lover now admitted a brilliant wedding and preparations were made for it. They were to be married last Wednesday in style, and depart immediately for New York city.

"A few days ago the expectant bride received a letter from her betrothed stating that he had entered into speculation that would keep him in the city so that he could not possibly be with her at the time appointed, and asking her to delay the ceremony for a day or two. He also referred to the time when he expected to be united to her sister. Provoked that he still remembered his former love, the young lady wrote him in a passion, and sitting down at the same time wrote to a cousin of hers, a farmer in Iowa, who had long loved her, telling him that she had broken her engagement, relating the circumstance to him, and ended by saying that she was ready to be married and if he would come and be there at the time set for her wedding she would marry him. He complied.

"Her betrothed in New York, astonished to receive her letter, closed up his business as best he could, and came to Tazewell county by the next train. He reached the little village where she lived, and was hastening up to the house to fulfil his engagement, when he was met by some of his friends and told that his bride had just been married to another man. He fainted away on the spot and was taken up to the hotel. When the bride was told of it she was overwhelmed with remorse, but it was then too late. She was legally married to her cousin. The New Yorker, twice heartbroken, left for his home without seeing her, and she passed through this city yesterday on her way to an Iowa farm, looking very dejected and anything but like a bride.

Diptheria.

In the Paris *Journal des Connaissances Medicales* we find an interesting paper, by Dr. Ozenam, on the treatment of diptheria, attended with the formation of adventitious membranes. The specific he uses is bromine, which has an active action on the pharynx, the velum pendulum, and the larynx, so also has bromine of potassium. Three German experimentalists—Frantz, Schmidt and Taube—were the first to prove that bromine introduced into the respiratory organs caused false membranes to be formed in the larynx of pigeons. From this they concluded, according to the homeopathic principal—*similia similibus curantur*—that this element would cure croupe and membranous diptheria. Dr. Ozenam took up the matter allopathically, and by experiment found that bromine first hardened the adventitious membrane and then reduced it to dust. This led him to conclude that both the homeopathic and allopathic principles of medicine coincide in certain cases; but letting this question alone, his reserches have gone further, and shows that bromine destroys contagion as well as chlorine, and prevents the spreading of epidemic. This fact of course, became a stepping stone to using bromine as a curative medicine, and nearly all the cases treated with it have been successful.

As a preservation from epidemic diptheria, Dr. Ozenam administers from ten to twelve drops of bromine in the course of the day, in sugar and water, and in proportion of twenty to fifty gms of the latter per drop. This liquid solution must be kept in the dark, since light would cause the formation of hydrobomic acid.

The vial must be kept well stopped, and its contents must be changed as soon as the light amber color has disappeared. To the patient the solution is administered in drops hourly, in a tablespoonful of sugar and water so as to give from one to two grammes of the former in the course of twenty-four hours. In the case of croup, Dr. Ozenam prescribes fumigations of bromine. A basin with hot water is placed before the patient; a large pinch of bromide of potassium, or else common kitchen salt, is thrown in, and then in the course of five minutes three teaspoonfuls of the above bromided solution are added. The patient inhales the vapor of bromine thus evolved through a glass funnel. By this means our author has cured upwards of one hundred and fifty cases of croup or diptheria, with only five failures.

The New Dining Cars on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.

The present week has seen fully initiated a new and marked era in railway annals, in the introduction of the Pullman dining cars on the Chicago and St. Louis route. It was that energetic and wide-awake management that earliest co-operated with the creation and introduction of the Pullman Palace system, and they were the first to realize among our American roads the full perfection of a sleeping car. After careful investigation they have now adopted the dining car as the twin feature of progress, so that hereafter passengers between Chicago and St. Louis will both lodge and feed while speeding forward on their journey. This shortens the running time to St. Louis about fifty minutes. It gives the passenger a freedom from the pains and penalties of wayside feeding places, He can eat when he likes. He need not, "get something to eat before leaving," but will reserve himself and his gastric forces against such time as he can leisurely take his seat at an elegant table and dine in a sixteen-wheeled restaurant parlor at thirty miles an hour. The new line went into operation on Monday, and consists of the splendid new cars, "Southern," the "Tremont" and the "Brevoort," named for popular hotels. Each has two saloons that will seat twenty-four passengers on either side of the cuisine department, which occupies the center of the car. Thus forty-eight diners may be busy at one time. The car is to run in the center of the train and is open at all hours, with a bill of fare that enables these cars to amply justify their names in the substantial reproduction of the best features of our best hotel tables, and which we reluctantly forbear presenting entire just to show what railroading has become on the prairies. The traveling public are already loud in the praises of the new system, which is certain to be a favorite on all through roads.—*Chicago Republican.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Hardware Establishment of Mr. James Bown, No. 136 Wood Street.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Bown, with the usual enterprise which has attended his conduct of business in the past, calls the attention of the community to his immense stock of skates, which he has just received, and offers for inspection, at his establishment, No. 136 Wood street. Mr. Bown, as is well known has been engaged in the hardware business for the past twenty years, and in that time the public have learned to esteem his manner of carrying on the trade as reliable, energetic, and worthy of patronage. Always keeping in view the wants of the community, and the progress of invention in the mechanical arts, he has been accustomed to vary his stock, as the occasion and circumstances demanded, and this, added to the patronage which has been accorded to him in the past, render us safe in commending his establishment to the attention of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania.

We paid a visit to his establishment yesterday, and were surprised at the extensive variety of goods in the hardware line in which he deals. As you enter the store the eye is attracted by the long ranges of shelves lining either side of the first floor, on which are arranged every description of hardware and table cutlery. On the counter ranging the full length of the room are elegant show cases, displaying choice varieties of goods. In one, the visitor observes an array of fine table cutlery, ranging from the ordinary to the most elegant setts. We were shown a sample of knife and fork, with rubber handles fitted to the blade, in the manufacture, without a rivet, and warranted to retain the polish after washing or rubbing. We saw, besides, elegant ivory handled, and silver sets of table cutlery made of the finest steel, that would adorn the most elegant *cuisine*. Another case contains beautiful samples of sporting goods, fishing tackle, flasks and those other indispensibles that sportsmen will appreciate.

In a third case are displayed a select assortment of machinists' tools, finished in approved style, and in keeping with the requirements of that branch of mechanics. A fourth case is set off with a nice arrangement of carpenters' tools, all manufactured from fine steel, and sure to please tradesmen as to finish and accuracy of design.

The second story is arranged as a sample room. City dealers and country merchants, wishing anything in the hardware line or jobbing orders, are introduced to this department, and can see every article pertaining to the hardware trade, with the prices marked thereon, and as a consequence can suit themselves with more convenience than usual, and without being detained. Add to this, that orders left with Mr. Bown, are sure of prompt attention and of being filled with the most accurate exactness, and every one can understand the facilities afforded for dealing with this firm.

Nothing can be imagined more interesting than an inspection of the varied and excellent selection of Skates, which Mr. Bown has just received from the East, and which will now be sold cheaper than later in the season, when the demand is greater.

Among the many varieties we observed peculiar interest was the handsome American Club Skate, the New York Club Skate, the Stevens Club, the Boston Club, and the Philadelphia Club Skates, which are all the rage in the East, and are modelled on the inventions of the champion skaters of this country and Europe. The ladies' ankle supporter, and the Blondin Skate, are sure to please, and will fill a desideratum that has long been experienced in this line. Every style, model, and variety of Skate, ranging from $1 up to $25, and made of the finest steel can be procured at Mr. Bown's.

A large selection of sleigh bells, with double or single rows, common or gold and silver plated, and ranging in chime through all the notes of the gamut, is offered to the public at prices graduating from one dollar for the commonest neck straps, to fifteen dollars, and finished in superior style. Mr. Bown has experienced artisans employed in manufacturing steel stamps, housing plates for manufacturers' and merchants' horses, stencils for marking boxes, barrels, bags, bundles, parcels, clothing, in fact everything for which stencils can be employed.

Cigar manufacturers are invited to examine the convenient patent branding tools for sale at Mr. Bown's. These deserve special notice and will be found just the thing. They have a long iron handle and are semicircular in shape, some four or five inches in diamater at the broadest part, and from two to two and one-half at the narrowest, and have sockets in which can be fitted any name composed of any number of letters. When heated they leave a perfect impression. Only twenty minutes are required to set up any name in these, and they will be found a remarkable and serviceable tool. Branding irons can be procured at Mr. Bown's at the shortest notice, made of the best wrought iron.

An improved feature, connected with this establishment, is the factory located in the rear of the building, where any species of work in the line of hardware, can be ordered and promptly supplied, even such orders as are not obtainable elsewhere. A new, adjustable hammer, doing away with the inconvenient sledge and anvil, forms an excellent feature in the factory, which is arranged to strike easily or with great force, as required. Here special attention is paid to grinding and sharpening razors, knives, and mechanics' tools, and inserting blades in knives.

The reputation which Mr. Bown has acquired as a dealer in guns, rifles, revolvers, gunsmiths' materials, and cartridges, is not confined to this vicinity, but extends to the neighboring portions of the west, and throughout the western end of the State. Mr. Bown has a large stock of imported goods in this line, besides manufacturing at his establishment many of the above varieties. We take pleasure, then, in commending this establishment to the patronage of our readers, as one of long standing in our midst, reliable in its business dealings, and one that makes a special study of the wants of the community, and state in conclusion, that all about to purchase hardware, cutlery, and particularly a choice skating outfit, can receive satisfaction by dealing with Mr. Bown, at No. 136 Wood street, and it should be remembered too, that Mr Bown's charges are as low as can be found elsewhere in the city

Steamboat Collision—The "J. N. McCullough" Sunk.

A telegram from Madison, Indiana, of yesterday, states that the towboat Tiger, with barges coming down, collided with the J. N. McCullough going up, one mile above that city, at ten o'clock last night. The McCullough was struck by one of the barges, tearing the whole side off for twenty or thirty feet, causing her to sink in three minutes, in seventeen feet of water. The deck sweep, a boy, is missing, probably drowned. The rest of the crew and passengers are safe. The steamer Melnotte came to the relief of the McCullough and brought all on board to shore. Two coal barges were also sunk and will probably prove a total loss.

The Meteoric Display as Seen at the Allegheny Observatory.

Professor Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, now connected with the Western University, furnishes the following abstract of observations of meteors made on the night of the 13th-14th instant, at the Observatory. The original determinations are for each successive five minutes, and the sums are as follows:

From 11h. 30 m.	to 12h.	52 meteors counted
From 12h.	to 12h. 30m.	81 " "
From 12h. 30m.	to 1h.	83 " "
From 1h.	to 1h. 30m.	81 " "
From 1h.	to 2h.	98 " "
From 2h.	to 2h. 30m.	61 " "

At this time (half-past two on the morning of the 14th) the night had grown so hazy that observation was necessarily suspended. It was resumed at ten minutes before five, and continued for half an hour, when the increasing haze and the approach of dawn stopped it. This last half hour gave 101 meteors, in spite of the mist.

The above number (in all 557) was obtained in a total of three hours, and from the lack of observers represents only those which appeared in the East. It is an under estimate that fifteen hundred meteors fell during the night, which would have been visible to the naked eye in a clear sky, and would probably be safe to put the number much higher.

The radiant point was obtained from two star charts, sketched while the meteors were falling, and on which the direction of nineteen were laid down. The result of a computation made from the charts given:

Right Ascension of Radiant, 152 deg. 20m.
Declination of Radiant, 22 deg. 20m.

Besides this the times of disappearance of several more conspicuous metors were obtained within a second of the observatory sidereal time.

Other observations were made of less interest to the public, but it may be mentioned that the prevailing color of the meteors was a bluish green, (in one beautiful instance a vivid emerald,) with occasional instances of a well marked red.

The display was, upon the whole, a much more satisfactory one than had been anticipated, and is interesting as probably the last considerable appearance of the November meteors which this generation will witness.

Serious Railroad Accident

About twelve o'clock on Tuesday night as the local freight train No. 19, was coming East on the Pan Handle Railroad, followed at some distance by the "mixed train" No. 15, two of the rear cars of the first mentioned train became detached this side of Cork's Run, and stood upon the track.

The fact was discovered by a watchman who signalled the train to return for them. Meanwhile a brakeman ran back to signal the mixed train, but before he reached the curve he missed his footing in the darkness, and fell into a sluiceway, extinguishing his light. Another brakeman ran back and signalled the train, but was too late, and, though the engine of the advancing train was reversed, and the brakes applied, the collision could not be avoided. The engine ran into the caboose and partially wrecked it and the car joined to it. Several drovers having stock on the train were in the caboose. Among them were Chas. Campbell, of Burgettstown, Wm. C. C. Campbell of Midway, Pa., and A. G. McPherson. Chas. Campbell was badly scalded about the head, face, arms and body, by the steam driven from the reversed engine. At first it was supposed his right leg was broken, but it was subsequently ascertained that it was only severly sprained. He was removed into a house near by and received proper attention. Mr. Wm. Campbell was quite badly scalded about the head, face, hands and legs, but was not disabled. Mr. McPherson was only slightly scalded and bruised. It is said that Mr. Campbell injured his leg in jumping from the caboose after all the danger was over. Fortunately the cars were not thrown off the track, and so the delay to the other trains was comparatively slight.

[Communicated.]

Scientific Medicines.

Among the scientific improvements of the present day, but few subjects have a higher claim upon the attention of the public at large than the art and science of medicine, for medicine in its largest sense is both an art and a science. As a science it teaches the character of the structures of the human body, the nature and relations of the various organs, the changes produced by disease, and the laws which govern remedial agents in their beneficial effects. As an art, it developes a system of rules for their practical application. These rules should be founded in the science, and the correct proceedings on the part of any physician depends much upon his knowledge of the principles which give rise to these rules. It is by virtue of this thorough medical knowledge and life-long practical application that Dr. Keyser has been enabled to compound medicines that are so far superior to others bearing the same name.

Having a good share of common sense, a large share of scientific medical knowledge, and a larger share of "common honesty" than belongs to many others in the same business; his medicines are prepared not only according to the highest rules of the art, and upon the most scientific principles, but with the purest of motives, as well as the richest ingredients, and therefore must prove highly beneficial in all those diseases for which they are so specifically prepared.

Let any one at all acquainted with medicine converse with Dr. Keyser himself, at his resident office for a few moments, then visit his medical laboratory, No. 140 Wood street, and see the care with which the ingredients for DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER has been selected, the scrupulous exactness with which this and his PECTORAL SYRUP are compounded, the extent and neatness of the whole process, and the general good order of the whole establishment, when the high character of the man and his medicines will be apparent, and will require no further commendation.

Neither his process or his medicines are kept secret from the profession, but their virtues recommend them to all, and the Doctor's good qualities recommend himself.

"PHARMACEUTIST."

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

A. A. Fuller,

Of Boston, says: "I used Burnett's Cocoaine and Kalliston for Dandruff, which would cover my coat collar like a shower of snow, and the Dandruff and Irritation ceased."

Pain Paint—Yes, Wolcott's Pain Paint.

Ask for it and take no other. If you have a cold in the head, or Catarrh, get Wolcott's Annihilator. Full pint bottles, $1. Beware of imitations.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, November 19, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market since our last was not an active one; buyers are not disposed to purchase more than sufficient to meet their immediate wants. The stock of produce on hand is ample for all purposes; besides the receipts are increasing. There is no scarcity of any article that comes under this head. The weather has been changeable; yesterday it was cold, raw and winterish. Our rivers are again in fair navigable order to all points. Flour—The market is a shade firmer, but not quotably higher. The receipts since our last were large—reaching, in the aggregate, 3,419 bbls; with a fair stock on the market. The mills are doing a lively business with dealers that purchase to sell again. There is a good deal of quiet competition being carried on by the mills all for the benefit of purchasers. The Western markets are reported favorable. B. W. Flour—Market dull with a supply in excess of the demand; price are considered too steep for general use. The sales since our last were:

GRAIN—The market, since our last, has undergone but little change; the receipts continue fair for most descriptions; since our last, the following lots were received: Oats, 814 sacks; rye, 3,690 sacks; barley, none; wheat, 2,196 sacks; corn, 934 sacks. The nominal rates, with sales, were: Wheat—Market very dull; prices, however, remain unchanged; No. 1 winter, $1 75@1 80; sales of two cars No. 1 spring, at $1 55 ⅌ bushel. Oats—Dull; holders, however, manifest no disposition to give way; sales were made from first hands, at 62@63c ⅌ bushel, and from store, at the usual advance. Corn continues dull; old, may be quoted at $1 @1 05 for mixed to prime yellow; new, 70@75c. Rye—Prices dull and irregular, at $1 33@1 35 ⅌ bushel. Barley—Impossible just now to give reliable figures.

HAY—Supply good; sales of 50 loads at Allegheny Diamond, at $22@33 00. Baled hay dull prices nominal, at $18@24 ⅌ ton.

APPLES—Receipts large; since our last, 880 bbls.; for the past four days, 4,068 bbls.; we note regular sales from store, at $2@4 10.

FLOUR—The market was a shade firmer without any change in prices. The receipts since our last were 3,419 barrels, and for the past four days 6,389 barrels, leaving the market well supplied. The sales were confined altogether to lots to meet the current wants of the market, as follows: Spring Wheat brands $7@8 00; Winter Wheat, $9 50@9 80 per barrel. Mills Extra Family, in bbls, $9 80@9 90; and in sacks $9 50@9 60; Double Extra, in bbls, $10 30@10 40; in sacks, $10@10 10 per bbl.

BUTTER—Was in good demand; we can report sales of fresh roll at 38@40c. The receipts were 76 packages.

POTATOES—Market quiet with further sales on track of Peach Blows at 75c in bulk, and 80c in sacks; Jersey Sweets $4 50@5 00 per barrel.

ONIONS—Dull and the supply exceeds the demand; prices are nominal at $1 50 per bbl.

TALLOW—We note sales of prime rendered at 12c.

CHESTNUTS—Market quiet and prices are unchanged, with small sales reported at $6 50 per bushel.

CHEESE—Dull and neglected; sales of Goshen at 19@20c; and Hamburg at 17c. Receipts 85 boxes.

FEATHERS—Sales to the trade at 75c for live geese.

WHISKY—Sales of Highwines and Rectified at $1 20.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, November 16, 1868.

The supply of Cattle on sale to-day fell considerably short of that last week, though it was, nevertheless, fully up to the demand, and the market was not as brisk as it might have been. The whole number on sale to-day footed up about eleven hundred head, against some fifteen hundred head last week. There were but very few foreign buyers in attendance, and, as a consequence, the butchers had it pretty much all their own way. The quality of the Cattle was about up to the usual standard, though there was a small number of the finest Cattle on sale we have noticed here for several weeks; on the other hand, however, there was a large number of rough old cows and steers, some of which were not fit for slaughtering. Stock Cattle were in pretty good supply, and feeders, we apprehend, had no difficulty in getting all they wanted, and that, too, at very high figures.

As will be seen by reference to report of sales, prime to extra butchers sold at from 7½ to 8c—it should be borne in mind that the number sold at the outside figure was very small. Medium butchers's stock to good may be quoted at 6 to 7c.

Smith & Rice sold 19 head cows and heifers at $3 25@4 00.

L. & J. Stamberg, 52 head good Chicago steers at $6 50@7 50; 18 head pretty good steers from Greene county, Pa., at $5 50@6 50.

S. Marks & Bro., 73 head Pennsylvania and Western heifers and steers at $3 75@7 25.

Holmes, Laffery & Co., 100 head mixed stock on commission, at $3 00@6 40.

Hodges & Taylor, 175 head common to medium Indiana stock, on commission, at $4 50@6.

N. Carr sold 25 head on commission, at $4@5 75.

Greenwald & Kahn 50 head at 5@7c.

P. Scheitlemantle sold 9 head smallish stock from Butler county at $3@5.

A. N. Wicks & Co., 67 head Butler county cows and heifers at $3 50@4 50.

J. Katz 18 head Tuscarawas county, Ohio, scalawags at $2 50@4; 17 head fairish steers and heifers at $4@5 50.

L. Rothchilds & Co. 28 head Chicago stock at $5 50@6 25.

Peter Hartman 53 head Greene county stock at $4@6 90.

Kraus & Haas 51 head Washington county steers and heifers at $5 50@6 50.

M. Kerne 35 head Washington county steers at $5 50@6 75.

Trauman & Lobman 25 head Washington county steers at $5 50@6 90; 25 Chicago steers at $6 00@7 50.

Keefer & Zeigler 25 head steers at $6 50@7 75; 12 head Washington county steers at $5 00@6 50.

Jas. McAllister 27 head of commonish cows, heifers and steers, on commission, $3 50@6 50.

Myers & Needy 21 head mixed stock from Belmont county, Ohio, for Adams, at $3 75@5 50; 18 head of good Ohio steers and heifers at $6@7 50; 25 prime Ohio steers (including 15 to Andy Ackley at $8); balance at an average of $7 50; one extra bullock, weighing 1,500, at $9.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 16 head Columbiana county, Ohio, steers and cows, for Newton, at $5@7; 21 head of commonish stock, for Conkle, from Crawford county, Ohio, $3 50@4 50; 21 head of steers and heifers, for Charles Shomaker, $5 50@6 80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply was again light this week, only reaching a little over three thousand head, and while the market was more active, buyers taking hold with less hesitation, prices, as yet, have undergone but little change. The great proportion of the sheep offering are of the scalawag order, and this is the kind that seems to be most sought after, as there is a large number of scalawag butchers in the business just now. As will be seen by reference to sales, the great proportion of the sheep on sale to-day, sold at from $1 00 to $2 00 ⅌ head; some few extra bringing $3 50@4 50.

Walters & Fowler 500 head at $1 00@2 00 per head.

P. Shellemantle 400 head at $1 00@1 75 per head.

D. Taylor to Fletcher, 214 at $1 20 ⅌ head.
Adam Eckert, 97 at $1 75@4 50 ⅌ head.
John Young, 224 at $1 ⅌ head.
Stakely & Bro. 275 at $1@2 20 ⅌ head.
C. Beeler 100 at $1@1 75 ⅌ head.
J. R. Pringle 231 at 50c@1 20 ⅌ head.
Alexander 106 at $1 95@3 25 ⅌ head.
Quigley 57 at $1 25 ⅌ head.
C. Maggi 25 at $1 10 ⅌ head.
Hoover, 70 at $1 25@4 75 ⅌ head.
Seymour 39 at $3 10 ⅌ head.
Green 100 at $1 [illegible]@1 50 ⅌ head.
McAllister to Gallagher 136 at $1 20 ⅌ head.
McAllister to Rebstar, 96 at $1 20 ⅌ head.
Jas. Bradshaw, 85 at an average of $1 50 ⅌ head.
R. Stevenson, 112 at an average of $2 75 ⅌ head.
J. C. McNeese, 220 at an average of $1 00@1 25 ⅌ head.
Burgher to Beelsteen, 169 head at private terms.

HOGS—There seems to be considerable competition in the Hog business at these yards, and while it is not very favorable for dealers, it is all right for the butchers. The number on sale to-day was rather larger than usual, but with a good retail demand, the sales were larger than usual, and prices sustained.

Seymour to J. Rothchilds 39 head at $7 20.
Meyers & Needy to Rothchilds 49, head at $8 50.
E. H. David to Emerick & Co., 11 head at $8.
Rose to Emerick & Co., 15 head at $8 50.
Emerick & Co. retailed 300 head at $8@9 50.
Nicholas Carr retailed 120 head at $7 50@8 50.
C. Boyer 200 head at $8 50@9 50.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Thursday, November 19, 1868.

CATTLE—The market contained a fair supply of Cattle. The quality, as a general thing, was not the best: a majority being of the medium kind. All the choice cattle offered were readily disposed of at fair prices. Prices have undergone but little change. The rates were $3 15@6 75 ⅌ cwt. The operations for the past four weeks were:

October 29	1,955	2 75@7 60
November 5	1,349	3 50@7 50
November 15	1,007	2 75@7 35
November	702	2 75@6 75

The above shows a falling off in sales for the week was 305 head. The market closed firm.

SHEEP—The offerings of Sheep were not large, in fact they were but little inquired for the supply, however, was fully up with the demand. Dealers were careless about purchasing, unless they were the medium or better quality; inferior attracted but little attention. The extreme rates were $3 12@4 25 ⅌ cwt; by the head, sales ranged from $1 60@2 00, according to quality and condition.

The operations for the past four weeks, were

October 29	8,828	$2 75@4 12
November 5	7,220	2 75@4 00
November 12	9,697	3 00@4 00
November 19	9,013	3 12@4 25

Sales were made by the head at prices ranging from $1 75@3 15 per head according to condition.

HOGS—The market was moderately active, principally on Eastern account. Packers here are still holding back. The figures don't meet their views. We see by our exchanges that packing has commenced at Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis. The weather here has not been very favorable for packing operations.

The extreme rates were $7@9 25.

The operations for the past four weeks were

October 29	7,390	$7 00@9 20
November 5	7,662	6 00@8 75
November 12	10,054	6 95@9 15
November 19	13,960	7 00@9 25

The above shows an increase in sales for the week of 3,906 head.

The market closed firm. Eastern purchasers were the principal operators. Our packers are still holding back.

Eastern Shipments of Stock—Cattle, 31 cars; hogs, 231 cars; sheep, 27 cars, horses and mules 6 cars. Total, 295 car loads.

Western Receipts—Cattle, 78 cars; hogs, 241 cars; sheep, 27 cars, horses and mules, 7 cars Total, 353 car loads.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, November 19.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was not an active one; the sales were not on a large scale; buyers were inclined to hold off; prices however, have undergone no change. Eastern dispatches furnish the following:

Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white, 26½c; standard white, 26½c; crude nominal at 19½ cents.

New York—Prime light straw to white, 26¾c standard white, 27½@28c; crude, bulk, 14c.

Oil City—Prices unchanged.

CRUDE—Our own market was dull and devoid of activity; we have only a single operation to report: 1,000 bbls bulk, 40@45c; gravity 10c; that being the current rates.

REFINED OIL—The market was weak. The sales were 1,500 bbls, last half November, at 26½c, and 500 bbls spot at 26c. The rates were: First half 1869, 28½@29c; last half, 28½; 1869 March to July, 30½c.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 18.—Cotton—High grades scarce and firm; low grades about ¼c better; sales of 6,000 bales at 23½c for low middlings; 24¼c for middling uplands. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; $5 80@5 95 for superfine State and western; $6 40@6 80 for extra State; $6 25@7 30 for extra western; $8@9 75 for white wheat extra; $6 70@9 00 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@9 00 for extra St. Louis; $10@12 50 for good to choice do; closing quiet; California nominal, at $6 75@10 25. Rye flour a shade firmer, at $5 90@8 00. Corn meal quiet; sales of 100 bbls Fairfax, at $5 75. Whisky quiet. Wheat dull, and 1@2c lower; sales of 21,400 bushels, at $1 50@1 51 for No. 2 spring; $2 20@2 50 for white Michigan. Rye quiet; sales 2,000 bush western, in small lots, at $1 45@1 48. Barley dull and drooping; sales 8,000 Scotch at $1 15. Barley malt dull. Receipts of corn 5,200 and the market about 1c lower and less active; sales 48,000 bush at $1 07@1 12 for unsound; $1 13@1 16 for sound mixed western; 96c for new white Southern, and $1 07 for new yellow Southern. Receipts of oats 169,074 and the market a shade better; sales 48,000 bush at 70½@71c for western. Coal in light supply and very firm. Leather—Hemlock sole firm at previous prices. Wool quiet and steady; sales 102,000 lbs at 49@57c for domestic fleece; 38@50c for pulled, and 48@55c for tubbed. Rice nominal at 8¾@9¼c for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar dull and easier; sales 100 hhds Cuba at 11¼@11½c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 15@25c for American. Petroleum firm at 14¼@15c for crude. 29¼c for refined bonded. Linseed oil dull at 95@97c for bbls and casks.

METALS.

Sheeting copper quiet at 35c for ingot. Copper dull at 22½c for Detroit and Tennessee; 22½c for Baltimore, and 22¼@22½c for Portage Lake. Pig iron quiet and steady at 41@45c for Scotch, and 34@45c for American. Bar scarce and firm at 90@95c for refined English and American. Sheet in moderate request, at 11¼@13c for Russia, and 5¼@7¼c for single D. and T. common. Nail rod quiet at 9¾@10½c. Nails steady at 5½c for clinch, and 27@30c for horse shoe. Pork dull; sales of 1 200 bbls at $28@29 50 for mess, closing at $29 cash, bid for round lots; $26 for old do; $27 25@27 75 for 1868 and 1869 do; $21 75@23 50 for prime, and $23@29 for prime mess. Beef heavy; sales 125 bbls at $12@16 50 for new plain mess; $16@20 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales 140 tierces at $27 50@30 for prime mess; $30@34 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 110 bbls at $28 50@29 50. Cut meats quiet: shoulders, 12@16c for hams. Middles quiet and steady; sales 200 boxes Cumberland cut for January at 11½c. Lard firm, with a moderate demand; sales 670 tierces at 15@16¾c; steam, 16⅞@17½c; also 250 tierces steam to seller for all of November at 16c. Butter firm at 25@38c for Ohio; for 30@50c State. Cheese firm at 13@18c. Spirits turpentine quiet, but firmer at 47@47½c. Freights to Liverpool quiet without a material change.

DRY GOODS.

Business remains quite active and languid, but prices, nevertheless, rule quite uniform for staple styles of domestic cotton and woolen fabrics. Printing cloths are quiet at 7¼@7½c for common to extra. Square prints of the best makes are in limited request at 12½c, except Cocheco and Merrimac D, which bring 13½c. Mous Delaines of good styles command 21c, but inferior makes can be bought at 18@19c. Chameleon twills in double width are as low as 32½c. Brown sheetings of the best makes 15@16c, the latter an extreme price. Augusta sell at 14c; standard 13c; Bedford R 14c; Atlantic 9½c; Valley 3¼c; cheese cloth 8c; Columbian do 30c; and Santee do 18½c. Repellants and chinchillas are in good request at full prices.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull at 5@10c lower on medium and common grades. Wheat quiet; and in buyers favor. Rye dull at $1 30@1 32 for western. Oats firm and in fair demond at 21c for western afloat. Corn dull and heavy at $1 07@1 12 for unsound, and $1 13@1 14 for sound mixed western. Pork firm; sales of 250 bbls mess at $29 50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet at 16⅜@16½c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady at 34@36c.

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J. NELSON EWING, Administrator.
November 16th, 1868. no19:3tw